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PRICE TWO CENTS

## HAKKI PASHA'S VISIT TO LONDON BELIEVED IN CAUSE OF PEACE

Press of Germany Is Taking  
a Moderate but Hopeful  
View of Possible Naval  
Agreement With Britain

### BENEFITS EXPECTED

France Does Not Look Upon  
Proposed Warship Ratio  
as Weakening Entente, but  
Army Question Is Watched

LONDON—The only news of any importance from the east is to the effect that Hakki Pasha, a former grand vizier, is about to leave Constantinople for London, it is believed with a view to reopening the peace negotiations. It is doubtful, however, if the allies will consent to this except on the most stringent terms.

### German Press Is Hopeful of Compact With Britain

The German press takes a hopeful but moderate view of the report of Von Tirpitz's speech in the budget committee. The Cologne Gazette declares that it does not indicate that any agreement has been reached but only that the admiral agrees that a ratio of 10 to 16 during the next few years will prove acceptable. This ratio of 10 to 16 is, however, not to apply to single ships but only to squadrons. It insists, however, that the main thing is that a possible basis has been reached for the peaceful settlement of all difficulties.

The view of this paper is that also of the Socialist organs which adopt very much the same tone.

In France there is no tendency to regard any such arrangement as a weakening of the triple entente. If there is any dissatisfaction it rather takes the form of fear lest any saving on the navy should be devoted to an increase of the army.

### NEW CONSULS NOMINATED

WASHINGTON—President Taft today nominated James A. Smith, Vermont, consul-general at Marseille and Homer M. Byington, Connecticut, consul at Leedsville, Eng.

## FOUR STUDENT PICTURES IN MUSEUM EXHIBIT SOLD

Four of the pictures in the exhibit of student summer work now shown in the trustees' room of the Museum of Fine Arts have been sold since the exhibit was opened on Saturday. They are "Margaret," by Adele Wolever; "Near Silver Beach," by A. T. Hibbard; "After the Rain" and "Beaver County Hills," by Fred Demmler.

The collection covers the walls of the room, conspicuous places being occupied by the two prize pictures, "Aphrodite," by Karl E. Sanborn, and "Portrait of Mr. B.," by Gertrude Fiske. Models for statuary and fountain pieces are shown by Mr. Sanborn, F. W. Allen and Joseph Pollia.

The paintings represent the work of Beatrice Whitney, Marion L. Poole, Harry Farlow, W. Lester Stevens, Edna I. Marrett, Winifred B. Warren, Phebe Ropes, Mary C. Bryant, J. J. Lankes, Mary E. Tausig, Rosamond Tudor, Mary J. Fairbanks, Alice J. Heath, Albert M. Usher, Philip Lyford, Caroline M. Spear, Sarah K. Smith, Marjorie Conant, Carolyn Clarke, Georgina Paine, M. Buller Allen, Frederika Paine, Martha Putnam, Sudduth Goff, Lula E. Mansfield, II, Carotto, Aldro T. Hibbard, Greta Allen, William C. Engle, Martha Crocker, Lillian Cotton, Enid Graves, Randall Murphy, Louisa A. Little, Alfred G. Kellogg, Talbot Aldrich, Earl E. Sanborn, Adele Wolever, Fred Demmler, Gertrude Fiske,

## EQUAL ADVANTAGE FOR ALL PUPILS IS SOUGHT

Petitioners for Bill Which Aims to Give Boy in One Place  
Same Opportunities as Those in Others to Be  
Heard at the State House Next Week

At the request of the petitioners the hearing scheduled to come before the legislative committee on education today on House bill 538 for a state appropriation toward the support of the public schools was postponed until next Monday, when the petitioners expect to have ready material to support their contention that there is need of legislation tending to standardize the instruction in the public schools.

Representative Maurice Caro of Chelsea, one of the petitioners, said that the aim of the bill is to make a start in the direction of giving more equal advantages to public school pupils, irrespective of whether they reside in a community which gives generous support to its schools or where first-class instruction is not provided. For instance, he said, the pupil in the Brookline schools has much greater advantages in instruction than has the pupil who resides in certain other communities where the school appropriations are relatively smaller.

Mr. Caro hopes that the bill in question will bring the situation as he has outlined it forcibly to the attention of the state board of education. He would have the state investigate the subject of providing a way of raising the standard in communities with low tax valuation in order that, on graduation, the pupils throughout the state may be more nearly on an equal footing.

Massachusetts is asked to levy a spe-

## GRAND TRUNK MEN'S EVIDENCE IS SOUGHT

NEW YORK—A motion to appoint a commission to go to London and take the testimony of the officers and directors of the Grand Trunk railroad was taken under advisement by Judge Ward in the federal district court today.

Attorneys for Presidents Mellen and Chamberlin of the New Haven and Grand Trunk appeared and entered pleas of not guilty for the two magnates charged with conspiracy in violation of the Sherman law.

Attorney John B. Lindsay moved to have the commission appointed in the Grand Trunk matter, as all the principal officers and directors of the road are in London.

## FOUR STUDENT PICTURES IN MUSEUM EXHIBIT SOLD

Gertrude A. Nason, Jessie B. Parke, A. Elizabeth Freeman, Elizabeth Shurtleff, Elsie Hamlen, Hilda Warren, Dorothea Taver and Olive Rush.

A series of greeting cards has been done by Elizabeth M. Walsh. The exhibit will continue the rest of this week.

## JAPANESE WORK IN SCULPTURE AT FOGG MUSEUM

A rare collection of Japanese sculpture, illustrative of the work done for hundreds of years by descendants of the sculptors brought by Alexander the Great to India at the time of the invasion, has been opened at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard.

The collection is called "Gandhara" sculpture. From India these sculptors went to China and Japan to ply their art, basing all their works upon Buddhist symbols.

Some of the works have been exhibited in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston but the majority have never been seen before in this country. A portion of the collection will go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, it is expected, after it leaves the Fogg museum, but much of it will go back to Japan.

cial tax of one mill on the dollar on all taxable property in the commonwealth to maintain a public school fund in the bill presented by Representatives William M. Robinson and Caro.

It is proposed to have the money thus collected distributed among the cities and towns of the state in proportion to the average attendance in the public schools for the school year.

This apportionment and distribution is to be made under the direction of the secretary of the state board of education and the state treasurer.

The amount which could be raised at present under this bill is comparatively small. The total value of all taxable property in the state, as last estimated, was given at the state tax commissioner's office today as \$20,433,088. This would permit a total revenue from the proposed mill tax of \$20,433.08.

There is nothing in the text of the bill

(Continued on page two, column seven)

## TRAINING FOR WOMEN IN TRADE SUBJECT OF TALK



MRS. ELLA LYMAN CABOT

"Training for women is one of the things most generally needed in vocational education," said Mrs. Mary Schenk Woolman, new president of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, at a conference of committees on vocational training at noon today. She took objection to the idea that vocational training of women should be in charge of those successful in the trades. Experienced tradeswomen, she said, were usually too intent upon meeting the demands of the trade to see that the pupil learned what he should.

Mrs. Woolman thought the union might foster a development of secretarial work.

The conference was opened by its former president, Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, who spoke of the union's object, cooperation with Simmons College, in the development of training women for occupations.

Mrs. Woolman said that the thing now needed in developing women's occupations was something that would correspond to the normal school for teachers. She said the cultural studies were as necessary to the woman who took up a business career as to those who led a more secluded life.

Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, member of the state board of education, told what the state board is doing for vocational education. She told of the different types of schools that have been established in this state, the idea being not to have set form of education, but to study the needs of the community and adapt the schools to it.

Mrs. Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, and Miss Helen R. Hildreth, director of vocational training at the union, also spoke.

## PUJO COMMITTEE WITNESS INDICTED

WASHINGTON—George G. Henry, of the New York banking firm of Solomon & Co., was indicted here today on a misdemeanor charge for refusal to give the Pulo money trust investigating committee the names of 24 national bank officers who profited by flotation of California Petroleum Company stock. The penalty for conviction on the charge is a fine from \$100 to \$1000 and imprisonment from one month to a year.

### MAYOR'S AUTO BILL REVIEWED

Sight-seeing automobiles in Boston was the subject of a hearing by the committee on cities at the State House today when Mayor Fitzgerald's bill came up. Before 1911 permits were granted by the police commissioner but an act transferred that authority to the street commissioners. The mayor's bill seeks to extend the power of the street commissioners.

## GLOVER IS SAID TO QUESTION ACTS OF HIS COUNSEL

George W. Glover of Lead, S. D., son of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on Sunday gave the following interview to the Associated Press:

"I have never withdrawn nor do I intend to withdraw my suit. My attorneys have never been authorized to abandon the contest. I am investigating these reports from Boston. Further steps will be taken."

Ex-Atty.-Gen. Herbert Parker of counsel for Glover and E. J. Foster (Eddy) this morning gave the following interview to the Associated Press in relation to the above telegram from Lead, S. D.

"I cannot conceive that any such statement could have been made by Mr. Glover. I must refer you to William E. Chandler, who has had direct dealings with Mr. Glover."

However, in speaking of the abandonment of the suits, Mr. Parker was quoted in the Boston Globe and other newspapers of Feb. 8 as saying: "The termination of this litigation has been brought about amicably and voluntarily on the part of the heirs."

## CONFERENCE CALLED AS TO STATE TAKING CHARLES RIVER PARK

Members of the Cambridge park commission, City Auditor Charles H. Thurston and City Solicitor James F. Aylward will hold a conference at the office of Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge this afternoon on the bill now before the Legislature to provide for the Metropolitan park commission's acquiring the Cambridge park system along the Charles river.

It is understood that the Metropolitan park commission is ready to take over this system, on which the city of Cambridge has spent \$1,500,000, and to maintain it after putting it in order corresponding to the rest of the metropolitan park system.

The city of Cambridge maintains that in taking over the park system the metropolitan commission should take over the debt of \$1,000,000 or more, too, but the park commissioners feel that they should not do this.

This phase of the situation will be the principal topic at today's conference at Mayor Barry's office.

## WAGE ASSIGNMENT BILL IS REFERRED

In the committee on judiciary at the State House this morning the bill for assigning wages was referred to the committee on legal affairs.

Hollis R. Bailey then addressed the committee on the bill of the commission on uniform legislation between the states. Mr. Bailey said that Massachusetts has adopted seven uniform laws proposed by this commission from 1889 on and every one of these laws has worked so well that there is no criticism as to their operation. Last year the commission introduced this marriage bill, but owing to some objection by city clerks it was referred to this general court. Mr. Bailey said that this bill has the approval of the American Bar Association.

Samuel W. Dilse hoped that Massachusetts would pass this marriage act. Sen. Edward Fisher of Westford opposed the passage of this bill in its entirety, although he had no opposition to the motives actuating the commission on uniform legislation.

## NEW BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD SHOPS AT BILLERICA ARE EXPECTED TO BE READY FOR WORK ABOUT JULY 1



At the left is the office building and at the right the locomotive section, which is 840 feet long and 160 feet wide

About July 1 locomotive repairs of the Boston & Maine railroad will be handled in the new locomotive and car repair shops, now being built at Billerica. The shops will be so far along by June 30 that the beginning of repair work will be made then, according to F. K. Irwin, special engineer of the Boston & Maine railroad and superintendent of bridges and buildings of the New Haven road.

The general layout of all the shops and trackage is such that any one building can be extended at any time. The present construction work includes 27 buildings and auxiliaries, covering, with the track layout, 130 out of the 604 acres, which is reserved by the railroad for de-

## POSTAL INSPECTORS TO ASK ANNEXATION OF THREE OFFICES

Amalgamation of Stoneham, Waltham and Lexington to Boston Central Station to Be Urged by Inspectors

### MEETINGS PLANNED

Department Takes New Method to Get Sentiment of People and to Show Them Probable Benefit of Union

Amalgamation of the Stoneham, Waltham and Lexington postoffices with the Boston postal district will probably be effected as the result of addresses to be made by Charles E. Jennings and Theodore W. Swift, postoffice inspectors. On Friday they will address the townspeople of Stoneham in the armory and, it is expected, the people of Waltham and Lexington some time next week. This is the first time officials have been sent out by the postal authorities at Washington on such a mission.

These men have been asked to address the townspeople on "the advisability of consolidation of the Stoneham postoffice with the Boston postoffice," to point out to them the benefits that will be derived by such a union, and also what effect it will have on the town. An inspector, it is said, has already filed an adverse report on the proposed consolidation on the ground that it is opposed by the citizens of Stoneham.

The inspectors will not take a vote at the meeting in Stoneham, but will sound the sentiment of the residents and report it when they go back to Washington. Upon this report the decision whether Stoneham will be brought over to the Boston postal district will depend. Congressman Roberts and Senator Lodge, who favor the change, have filed with the postmaster-general letters from Stoneham citizens asking for the change. Stoneham is a second-class postoffice in charge of William H. Sprague, who has been postmaster for 20 years.

Postoffice Inspector Jennings today said he would like to see the residents of Stoneham attend this meeting in large numbers so that a correct opinion may be obtained.

He declared that the postoffice is greatly interested in this plan, since much discussion developed as the result of the amalgamation of the Lynn postoffice with the Boston postal district. In the case of Waltham, when it was learned that an effort was being made to have the postoffice there made a sub-station of Boston, a number of Democrats in Waltham wrote letters to Congressman Curley. He is having the question held up pending further investigation.

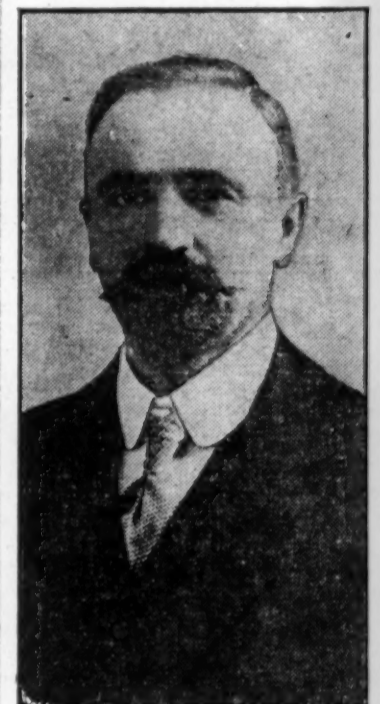
## CONGRESS STARTS IN TO CLEAN UP ITS UNFINISHED WORK

WASHINGTON—Congress set to work in earnest today to clean its slate of unfinished business before the end of the session. The legislators met at 10:30 o'clock expecting to stay in session until late tonight.

With but 10 days left for general business, the House today faced seven great appropriation bills, aggregating \$1,100,000, the workmen's compensation bill and a host of Senate measures waiting for concurrence.

CITY MAY GET RAILROAD SHOPS  
RICHMOND, Cal.—That the Southern Pacific shops will be built in Richmond seems to be assured.

## Head of Government in Mexico Against Whom Rebels Have Taken Arms



FRANCISCO I. MADERO

## FIELDS CORNER SITE FOR OFFICE LEASED

Word that the postoffice department has taken another 10-year lease of the present location of the Fields Corner postoffice in Dorchester was received today by Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster of Boston, from Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general. Requests that this site be abandoned for a location on Dorchester avenue at the foot of Adams street have been disregarded by the department after investigation.

Charles E. Jennings, postoffice inspector, was detailed to investigate the situation at Fields Corner, and he recommended a site at Fields Corner owned by Mrs. Hannah F. Daly. The Dorchester Trade Association was unanimous for the present location.

## FOUR ELK HERE FOR BOSTON ZOO IN FRANKLIN PARK

Four elk for the Boston Zoo at Franklin Park, a gift of the government, arrived here today from the Yellowstone Park. The animals came to North station and will be taken to their new home later.

## WHALING YACHT HERE BOUND ON LONG TRIP

The auxiliary schooner-yacht Adventure, built by John Borden of Chicago, for a whale hunting expedition within the Arctic circles, arrived today from Boothbay harbor, Me., where she was launched two weeks ago. The vessel is 107 feet long, of knocabout type, and cost about \$50,000. That the Adventure has speed is shown by the fact that she covered the last 90 miles of the passage to this port at a rate of 13 miles an hour. Conditions favored, enabling the vessel to show her best gait.

Aboard the vessel besides the owner were B. B. Crowninshield of Boston, the designer; W. O. White, a compass adjuster of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Feeley of Dorchester. Mr. Feeley having installed the electrical equipment. The Adventure is commanded by Capt. Fred D. West of Provincetown, whaling master, and Capt. Charles Sparks, also of the Cape Cod town, his first mate. Both have had experience in New Bedford whalers in the north. The Adventure will leave Boston in a day or two for Bermuda with her owner and several guests.

From Bermuda she will proceed by way of the Straits of Magellan to Seattle, Wash. It is expected that the distance of about 16,000 miles will be covered in less than 100 days. At Seattle the yacht, which has a complete equipment of whaling implements—procured at New Bedford, and including a large whale boat—will fit out for a six-month cruise in the vicinity of Wrangels island. Returning to Seattle, the Adventure, if the plans of the owner are carried out, will leave for the Japan fisheries to further gratify her owner's intentions.

## MADERO FLEES; DIAZ, REVOLT LEADER, MAY BE MEXICO PRESIDENT

Trevino Said to Be Choice of Military to Succeed President Now Reported on His Way to Coast

### PALACE IS ATTACKED

Arsenal Also Stormed in Struggles First Led by Students and Then by General Reyes and Army Officers

MEXICO CITY—President Madero has fled from the capital. General Blanquet, with a part of the force of 4000 federales he was leading to this city, marched up near the national palace early today and announced that he would not attack Gen. Felix Diaz, under whom a revolt against the Madero government began Sunday.

Gen. Bernardo Reyes, killed in the early action Sunday, was another leader of the mutinous forces which attacked the palace and the arsenal.

Madero's departure is taken to mean the end of his administration. Later today it is expected that General Diaz will be proclaimed President.

Two hundred and fifty persons were reported killed in the struggle since Saturday night. Reports say that Madero and his family are fleeing toward the eastern coast. Members of the cabinet are reported to have resigned, although this cannot be confirmed.

Early today it was learned that in all probability the 3000 federal soldiers under General Beltran, who were preparing to enter the city, would join the revolt. Several thousand armed men under Zapata also were within a short march of the city, awaiting the word of Diaz to enter the capital.

At 10 o'clock last night, General Huerta, who was in charge of the palace, gave out the statement that President Madero and his ministers had left the palace secretly. He did not state where they had gone, but hinted that they went toward the fortress Chapultepec. It was believed by Diaz, however, that Madero still was in the palace early today.

A general attack on the national palace, with artillery, was expected today, Diaz having hinted that this was his plan. During the night about 400 striking miners entered the city and joined the rebels. They brought several dynamite.

(Continued on page two, column one)

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE EVERY  
COPY OF THE MONITOR DO MAXI-  
MUM SERVICE? THEN KINDLY  
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ING RECIPIENT PASS IT TO  
ANOTHER.



POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....3c To Foreign Countries.....5c



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## TWO MAJOR LEAGUES MEET THIS WEEK TO RATIFY SCHEDULES

American Convened in New York Today With the National Holding Both Tomorrow in Same City

## TRADES EXPECTED

NEW YORK—With the American league meeting in this city today for the purpose of ratifying the schedule of 1913 and the National league meeting here tomorrow for the same purpose, the eyes of the baseball fans of the entire country are centered on this city. The American league meets this morning at Hotel Walcott, and the National tomorrow at Hotel McAlpin.

The two schedules have already been drawn up by the leagues and now need only to be ratified in order to stand. That ratifications will be made without any serious discussion is anticipated, and the work at these two meetings, so far as the schedules are concerned is merely a matter of form.

That the American league expects a decidedly short meeting is evident from the fact that the national commission will hold a meeting this afternoon. As the American meeting is called for this morning, it will have to close its business rapidly in order to permit President Johnson to attend the meeting of the commission. The chief business to come before the commission relates to minor league affairs, and it may take more than a day to settle them. Higher Over-All's petition for reinstatement is also expected to be taken up.

While those who patronize major league ball are naturally awaiting the publication of the schedules with much interest, they are fully as interested in the other matters which are sure to be taken up at the meetings and chief among these is the trading of players. While most of the 16 clubs in the two leagues have already signed their players for 1913 and given their squads into shape to start spring training, it is known that more than one manager is anxious to make a trade or two with a view to strengthening his team.

This is especially true this year as there are a number of new managers starting their careers with the teams. Baker at Cincinnati, Scullins at Boston, Huggins at St. Louis and Evers at Chicago in the National, and Chance at New York in the American are the managers who will be starting the season as new to their clubs. In addition to these Birmingham at Cleveland and Howell at St. Louis are starting their first year as heads of those clubs, they having assumed the positions after the 1912 season had started.

For some time many deals have been rumored, but nothing definite has been accomplished. One or two players have been mentioned as likely to exchange clubs, and it only remains for satisfactory terms to be arranged in order to complete the deals. How successful these managers who desire to make the trades will be in convincing other managers that the exchanges would be satisfactory remains to be seen and the next day or two will furnish the answer to these matters.

## GIVE SCHEDULE FOR WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Manager Langdon Pratt '14, has announced his football schedule for Wesleyan University next season. It varies in only two instances from that played by Wesleyan last fall. Norwich University has been dropped and Rutgers College has been substituted. In place of Brown University, Amherst will be played at Middletown. The schedule has been extended a week later to give the team more time after the annual Yale game and the second game of the season. It is generally understood that a new coach will be engaged for next season, in spite of the fact that Coach High, formerly of Brown University, turned out the best team in years at Wesleyan this past fall. The schedule:

Sept. 24—Yale at New Haven.  
Oct. 4—Bowdoin at Middletown; 11, Tufts at Middletown; 18, Yale at Schenectady; 25, Amherst at Middletown.  
Nov. 1—Rutgers at New Brunswick; 8, J. S. Williams at Middletown; 15, New York University at New York; 22, Trinity at Hartford.

WHERE THERE IS SKATING	
Franklin field.....	Good
Neponset.....	Good
Fishon street.....	Good
Ashmont.....	Good
William Street.....	Good
Camden pond.....	Excellent
Charlestown.....	Good
North Hill.....	Good
First street.....	Fair
Wood Island.....	Good
Orient Heights.....	Good
Roslindale.....	Good
Columbia avenue.....	Good
North Brighton.....	Good
Charlestown.....	Good
Gillings road.....	Fair
Handolph.....	Fair
Strawberry.....	Good
Seaboard pond.....	Good

**NEW YORK TEAM SIGNS BARRY**  
NEW YORK—The New York American league club announced Saturday that it had received the signed contract of Malcolm Barry, who played first base for the Brooklyn New England league club last year.

## ROWING SITUATION IS NOW CHIEF PROBLEM WITH YALE

Efforts Being Made by Head Coach Harriman and His Associates to Build Up Successful System Are Being Watched With Much Interest at New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Despite the fact that the head coach for the varsity football team of 1913 has not yet been appointed and much speculation is still being indulged in here as to who that man will be and what policy will be used by him, chief interest at Yale University is just now centered in the rowing situation and it is expected that this branch of major sport will continue to be the target of undergraduates and graduates until after the annual regatta with Harvard on the Thames, June 19.

Chief reason for this interest in rowing this winter is due to the fact that this sport is to receive a most thorough reorganization with a view to trying to bring Yale rowing back to the standard set by the varsity crews of the days of Robert J. Cook. Yale has won but one varsity eight-oared race from Harvard since 1906, has not won a varsity four since 1908, and but one freshman eight race since 1906. During that time Yale, has been coached by John Kennedy and J. O. Rogers, '08, Mr. Rogers serving last year.

With such a record as this before them it is little to be wondered at that all Yale followers are making strenuous efforts to bring back Blue victories on the Thames. The first step in this direction was made last year, when Mr. Rogers was made head coach of the varsity and W. A. Harriman, '13, coach of the freshmen. Some progress was made last year, but it was very evident to coaches and undergraduates that much more must be done. Coach Harriman had the most success in 1912, as he developed a freshman eight that finished within about two seconds of Harvard.

Following the success of Coach Harriman coupled with the fact that Mr. Rogers could not give all his time to rowing this winter and spring, Mr. Harriman was made head coach of the Yale varsity for this year with Mr. Rogers as his adviser.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Cook had built up his successful coaching system from visits to England where the Oxford and Cambridge systems were studied and modified to meet American conditions, it was little to be wondered at that Coach Harriman should turn his attention to the English universities and with J. O. Rogers and Capt. C. N. Snowden, Jr., visit England this winter and spend about a month in studying the coaching done there. They are now back here and have already begun developing the 1913 varsity.

## FOUR MATCHES IN TUXEDO TOURNEY DOWN FOR TODAY

Gold Racquet Matches at Tuxedo Club Are Fast Nearing the Final Round—Two Defaults

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.—The third round of the annual tournament for the gold racquet championship in racquets is scheduled for today on the courts of the Tuxedo Club and some hard-fought matches are expected before those who will be eligible to compete in the semi-final round tomorrow are decided. Today's matches will find R. D. Wrenn, former national tennis champion meeting George Thorne, C. C. Pell will face H. F. McCormick, a former holder of the trophy; Edward Greenhields of Montreal will face Joshua Crane of Boston and G. M. Hecksher will face S. G. Mortimer.

Four matches were played yesterday, three of which were won in straight sets, while the match between Erskine Hewitt and George Thorne was stubbornly contested, Thorne finally winning by the narrow margin of three games to two, with a score of 11-15, 15-3, 15-7, 5-15, 15-10.

H. F. McCormick, the Chicago player, easily defeated Grenville Clark of New York, and Edward Greenhields, Jr., of Montreal won as easily from W. P. Burden of New York; C. C. Pell won from F. F. Frelinghuysen, also in straight sets.

George C. Clark, Jr., a former winner, did not appear and G. M. Hecksher won his way to the first round by default. Joshua Crane also won from Cyril Hatch by default.

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION WINNERS, 1913	
40-yard dash—F. L. Stephenson, Trinity Club.....	44.58
55-yard hurdles—F. L. Stephenson, Yale University.....	1m. 17.50
100-yard run—W. B. Baird, Boston Athletic Association.....	1m. 17.50
1000-yard run—E. H. Rosworth, Brown University.....	22m. 21.50
One-mile run—S. S. Taber, Brown University.....	4m. 30.50
Three-mile run—H. J. Smith, unattached.....	15m. 18.50
Hunter mile—A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American Athletic Club.....	40m. 22.50
Running high jump—E. B. Erickson, Mott Haven Athletic Club.....	5ft. 3.50
16-pound shot put—John Lawlor, Ft. Warren Athletic Club.....	45ft. 7.50
Three standing jumps—Platt Adams, New York Athletic Club.....	31ft. 9.50

Relay Races

Boston Athletic Association (Irish-American A. C.).....3m. 7.50

Boston Athletic Association (New York A. C.).....1m. 13.50

Harvard University (Yale University).....7m. 12.50

Harvard University (Cornell University).....3m. 10.50

Harvard 1910 (Yale 1910).....3m. 11.50

Barnstable College (M. I. T.).....3m. 13.50

Rhode Island State (New Hampshire State).....3m. 23.50

University of Maine (Bowdoin College).....3m. 19.50

Tufts College (University of Vermont).....3m. 21.50

Wesleyan University (Williams College).....3m. 17.50

Worcester Polytechnic Institution (Massachusetts Agricultural College).....3m. 16.50

Roxbury Latin School (Boston College).....3m. 15.50

Colby College (Bates College).....3m. 15.50

Georgetown University (Holy Cross College).....3m. 12.50

Fordham College (Boston College).....3m. 12.50

Boston Athletic Association Juniors (Roxbury Latin Juniors).....4m. 48.50

Dartmouth College (Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology).....1m. 14.50

Brown University (Amherst College).....3m. 14.50

Columbia University (Syracuse University).....3m. 12.50

## DUAL MEETS MAY GIVE BETTER IDEA OF THE COLLEGE STANDING

NEW YORK—The dual meets held so far in the tournament of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association have proved too one-sided to afford any definite estimate of the strength of the teams of Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Pennsylvania, and the first real test of the season will occur during the coming week. On Friday Pennsylvania faces Yale at New Haven, and Princeton tries conclusions with Columbia in New York. These two clashes should clear the situation and give a fair idea of the final outcome, for it is most unlikely that the losers will remain in the running, and the performances of the winners will offer a pretty safe basis of comparison.

According to the watermen of McGill University, who beat Pennsylvania and then lost to Yale, the latter's squad is the better in every department, and figures seem to prove it, but George Kistler, the Red and Blue coach, while not overconfident, believes his boys have a good chance to win. It is no secret that Pennsylvania hopes to be able to use Sanville, the crack sprinter whose disqualification recently caused such a commotion, and if he is reinstated in time to compete against Yale, the issue will be very much in doubt, for at 50 and 100 yards he is quite as fast as any sprinter in New Haven. In water polo the sextet appear to be very closely matched.

How Columbia will fare against Princeton is a matter of speculation. On past performances the Tigers are the stronger; but the recent addition to the White and Blue forces of Tiff, the City A. C. star, and Norman Lemcke, the fastest schoolboy swimmer of the Metropolis, may sufficiently strengthen the team to turn the tables. Elen Cross, the Orange and Black captain will undoubtedly capture the 220-yard swim, but this seems to be the only event in which first can be picked with certainty. True, Cross stands favorite for the 100-yard race also, but it is a question whether he can take the measure of Culman and Lemcke. In the dash, the plunge and fancy diving, it is anybody's victory.

Reports grant to Columbia a powerful water-polo team, able to hold its own against all comers, but experts who have seen the Tigers in action express the opinion freely that they will carry the pennant by storm, and run up big scores on every one of the opposing teams. Never before has the prospect been so bright for keen competition and sterling exhibitions of speed and skill.

## Leader of the Red and Blue Water Polo Team That Will Meet Yale Friday



CAPT. DANIEL BACHARCH '13M. Pennsylvania varsity aquatic squad

## SHARPE FAVORS NUMBERING MEN

ITHACA—Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, Cornell's football coach and for many years one of the best known football officials in the country, declared yesterday that he was strongly in favor of numbering the players on football teams so that they might be distinguished.

He thought this reform was inevitable sooner or later, and is in favor of adopting it now. Cornell's representative on the football rules committee, Capt. Joseph Beacham, has no special instruction from Cornell. Dr. Sharpe feeling that the football rules at present are very satisfactory and that no changes of consequence are needed.

## HARVARD CREW CALL

Capt. C. T. Ables '13, and Coach J. S. Wray of the Harvard varsity crew have issued a call for all candidates for the university crew to report at the Newell boathouse this afternoon dressed to row. Regular work for the spring races will begin today, and men are requested to arrange to be on hand promptly. No previous experience is required.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Recent decisions of the rules of golf committee are as follows:

### ALTERATION OF STROKE HOLES

West Cheshire Golf Club—In a match play competition A (scratch) conceded B 12 strokes. B entered from the above club. The match was halved, and the committee instructed these competitors to play another nine holes. A and B were under the impression that the strokes fell to be taken at the same holes as in the original match, viz., 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, but at the fifth hole, which both A and B holed in 4, the referee informed them that the strokes were to be taken at holes Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 in the nine-holes match. Under the original table played in the long round B would have won the fifth hole. Both A and B protested to the referee that it was unfair to alter the stroke arrangements without informing the competitors. The nine-hole match was halved, and another nine holes were played. A won this match. B then protested, claiming that he really won the first nine-hole match under the original stroke table. The committee of the club on whose green the competition was held disallowed the claim. Under the conditions of the competition the decision of the committee was final. Was the decision of the committee right?

A.—Yes. The action of the committee in altering the stroke table without informing A and B was most irregular, and A and B would have been justified in stopping their match of nine holes and replaying it. This they did not do. Under the conditions, the match had to be played with the strokes table as altered by the committee. B's claim that he won the first nine holes under the original stroke table cannot be entertained.

**BALL PUTTED INTO HAND**  
Hutton Golf Club—In a stroke competition one of the competitors, having a short putt, placed his hand into the hole and putted the ball into his hand. Is he deemed not to have holed out, and is he, therefore, disqualified?  
A.—The competitor is disqualified. A ball cannot be deemed to be holed out in this manner.

**MOVING LOOSE IMPEDIMENTS**  
Felixstowe Golf Club—In a match, A's ball lay 40 yards from the hole. Can A remove a loose impediment from the putting green?  
A.—Yes, see Rule 28 (1). The words "irrespective of the position of the player's ball" enable the player to lift a loose impediment from the putting green when his ball lies on the putting green, or through the green, or in a hazard.

**STROKE RULE 1**  
Fairhaven Golf Club—A and B played together in a stroke competition. B had not paid his subscription, and was therefore disqualified. Is A also disqualified, as B, who marked his card, had not paid his subscription? As B was not eligible to compete, is A disqualified for not "playing in couples" as provided for in Stroke Rule 1 (2)?

A.—It was the duty of the committee to object to B as a competitor before he started. A was justified in assuming that B was entitled to compete, and his card should be accepted.

**MOWING AFTER START OF COMPETITION**  
Rothsay Golf Club—In a stroke competition of one round, a putting green was mown a considerable time after the competition was started, and while it was still in progress, with the result that the later players putted on a newly-cut green. Is this sufficient ground for declaring the competition null and void?

A.—Yes.  
Bedford Golf Club—In a match play competition, B receives six holes from A. On the completion of the match of 18 holes, A and B were all square. The conditions stated that if an even number of holes were given, halved matches were to be decided by playing nine holes. A and B played nine holes, A saying to B: "Thank goodness, I have not to give any more holes." They played on even terms and A won. A month later B informed one of the committee that these nine holes were played on even terms, whereas B should have received three holes. A eventually won the cup. What should the committee do?

A.—The committee should allow the competition to stand as played. B should have made herself aware of the conditions governing the competition, and insisted on receiving three holes. Apparently neither A nor B had read the conditions.

**SCORE MADE AGAINST BOGEY NOT A RECORD**  
R'pon City Golf Club—Can a score made in a bogey competition which is conducted under the code of the Midland Golf Association be a record of the course?  
A.—No. The accepted definition of a record score is one made in an ordinary scoring competition with the holes and tees in their proper medal position.

**BALL NOT OUT OF BOUNDS**  
Fulneck Golf Club—In a stroke competition A sliced a shot which he thought went out of bounds near the green. He dropped another, holed out with it, and went to find his first ball. Not finding it "out of bounds" he searched within bounds, and found it there. A had no doubt that the first ball was out of bounds. Is A disqualified, and, if not, which ball should be counted for the score of the hole?

A.—A must be disqualified. He unfortunately made a mistake by presuming that the ball he originally played was "out of bounds." Having holed out with the second ball it is too late for him to begin a search for the first ball.

and be allowed to continue his play with it.  
**TEEING LIFTED BALL**  
New South Wales Golf Association—In a stroke competition, A's ball lay near the putting green in the edge of some scrub which adjoined a strip of wood where the trees were about 15 to 20 feet high. A few yards behind the spot where the player's ball lay there was a cleared space in the wood some 32 feet by 20 feet, and about 20 yards further back the teeing ground for the next hole and the open course. The player, instead of keeping the spot from which the ball was lifted between himself and the hole, teed it at the side of the wood about 12 yards to the side and thus obtained a clear shot at the hole, contending that had he gone back he would have put fresh hazards between himself and the hole. (1) Was he right in doing this? (2) Does "behind" in Stroke Rule 1 mean "not nearer the hole" or does it mean "keeping the place from which the ball is lifted between the player and the hole?"

A.—(1) No. (2) The word "behind" signifies that the player shall keep the spot from which the ball was lifted between himself and the hole. The rules of golf committee is of opinion that there was no difficulty in complying with Stroke Rule 11, more especially as a player is permitted to prepare his tee without the restriction imposed by rule 15.

**CALL OUT BASEBALL CANDIDATES**  
Capt. D. J. P. Wingate has issued a call for the Harvard varsity battery candidates to report to him in the gymnasium this afternoon. Next Monday the practise will be transferred to the cage on Soldiers field, and the freshmen will report there for regular practise. The rest of the varsity men are to report about March 1.

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**ATHLETIC NOTES**  
St. Paul School defeated the Harvard '16 hockey seven Saturday, 4 to 1.  
West Point Academy defeated Fordham College at basketball Saturday, 43 to 19.  
Lehigh University defeated University of Pittsburgh at basketball Saturday, 39 to 25.

C. D. Winton '13 has been elected captain of the Phillips Exeter Academy hockey seven.  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated West Point Academy at hockey Saturday 5 to 0.

The New York Fencing Club fencing team defeated Annapolis Academy Saturday 7 bouts to 2.  
The Yale varsity swimming team defeated Harvard in their dual meet Saturday, 48 points to 5.

The Washington Y. M. C. A. swimming team defeated Annapolis Academy Saturday, 36 points to 26.  
Cornell University defeated Princeton University in their intercollegiate league basketball Saturday, 30 to 18.

The Boston Athletic Association defeated the Victoria Athletic Club at hockey Saturday, 3 goals to 2.  
Canada won the international curling championship and the Gordon medal Saturday, defeating the United States 176 to 137.

The University of Pennsylvania cricket team will tour Canada this summer. Games will be played with Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.  
The Dartmouth varsity basketball team defeated University of Pennsylvania in an intercollegiate league game Saturday, 28 to 21.

The Princeton varsity hockey seven defeated Harvard in St. Nicholas rink Saturday, 3 to 1. This ties the series and the rubber game will be played in Boston Saturday evening.  
B. W. Corkran of Baltimore won the chief prize in the ninth annual St. Valentine's golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., Saturday, by defeating G. H. Crocker of Brookline in the final round 5 to 3.

George Whitney of the Harvard Club of New York won the squash tennis championship Saturday, defeating Dr. Alfred Stilman, 2d., of the same club, national champion in 1911 and 1912, in the final round, 15-7, 16-18, 15-8, 15-3.

The New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association voted Saturday to keep the hammer throw and elected the following officers for the year: R. K. Stonie, Dartmouth, president; H. S. Benson, M. I. T., vice-president; S. J. Patten, Brown, secretary; L. E. Pierce, Worcester, P. L., treasurer.

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## U. OF P. PLANS TO PUT HOCKEY SEVEN IN THE FIELD NEXT SEASON

Institution Will Try to Organize a Team for Intercollegiate League for First Time in Several Years

## SPORT IS POPULAR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—For the first time in several years, it is expected that the University of Pennsylvania will organize and put in the field a hockey team next season. The university is about ready to take up the popular Canadian sport, and to join the Intercollegiate league, and it is said that the Pennsylvania men are to have a rink, in which they hope to see in action all the big college sevens next year.

This will not be the first time the University of Pennsylvania has brought out a seven, and a few years ago the sport was very popular among the athletes of the Red and Blue, but they were forced to discontinue because of a fire which destroyed their rink, and no attempt has been made to restore the rink until the present time. College players and enthusiasts alike are now doing all in their power to boom the new proposition.

There is no doubt but what the new seven will be welcomed by followers of the sport. When last this institution placed a hockey team in the field, the game was in its infancy. Now hockey is one of the most popular of winter sports, and it is hoped that the plans for a new college seven may materialize.

## BILLIARD MEET OPENS TODAY

NEW YORK—The class C championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players begins this afternoon at Maurice Daly's academy with the largest entry in the history of the fixture. The field, as accepted by the executive committee of the association, will begin play as indicated by the following schedule:

Afternoon—Spear vs. Falkenberg, Harris vs. Hollander, Appleby vs. Weld, Moon vs. Told, Levine vs. Martin and Lewis vs. Servatius.  
Evening—Nadherny vs. Matthews, Appleby vs. Dr. Hawley, Webster vs. Dr. Tuggle, Terry vs. Parker, Doyle vs. Mitchell and Levy vs. Romberg.

Winners will be divided into four sections, each section to play a round robin, winners of sections to go into the final round robin. Section matches will begin tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and at 8 o'clock in the evening.

## CHALLENGE BY SOUTER TAKEN

PHILADELPHIA—Charles Williams of London, champion racquet player of the world, has accepted the challenge of Jay Souter of this city, according to announcement made last night by W. H. T. Huhn, chairman of the Racquet Club's athletic committee.

As title holder, Williams insists that the first match be played in London, but will play the second contest at the Racquet Club in this city. Members of the Racquet Club are willing to abide by these conditions. Efforts will be made to fix upon the dates in the near future.

## BROWN BASEBALL MEN ORDERED OUT

PROVIDENCE—Coach Harry Patee has ordered out the Brown University baseball squad for practise this week, the final pruning of candidates leaving 19 players eligible for the nine. There are 10 battery aspirants.

Capt. W. H. Snell will have a meeting of the varsity men and recruits Wednesday. Eays, former high school player here, is the most promising pitcher, with Cram, Henry and Crowell as his rivals.

## NICKERSON OFF TO NEW YORK

Secretary Nickerson of the Boston National league club this morning received a telephone message from President J. E. Gaffney in New York telling him to go on to that city to attend the meeting of the National league tomorrow. Nickerson leaves on the 1 p. m. train today and will return on the 10 p. m. train tomorrow evening. Manager Stallings is in New York with President Gaffney.

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# Congress Starts In on Work of Cleaning Up Big Measures

## CONFERENCES BEGIN OVER DISAGREEMENT ON EDUCATION BILLS

Attitude of House and Senate on Lever and Page Measures Said to Indicate Probable Early Compromise

### REVIEW OF WEEK

WASHINGTON—Probably there was no more important event in Congress during the past week than the action of the House in asking for a conference on the education bills, thus indicating that, prior to March 4 there will be completed legislation on a question which has been before the country for many years and whose basic importance nobody denies. The House has passed the Lever bill and the Senate the Page bill, both of which provide that the government is to give financial aid to practical education. The conferees began their work on Saturday.

Many hundreds of national organizations of an educational and philanthropic nature have endorsed the principles underlying these bills, and now that legislation seems on the eve of being completed there is much rejoicing.

The campaign in Congress has been a long one, but that body has at last been convinced that the time has come for the federal government to aid the states in setting on foot a system of education that will aid the conservation of labor and prepare for the economic struggle with Europe which is sure to come soon. Germany has had 30 years the start of the United States in this system of industrial and vocational education, and other nations of Europe are not far behind. The United States has been the last of the great powers to learn that something must be done to render the average man and woman of the country more efficient from an economic standpoint.

The United States spends for education each year more than \$500,000,000, in the interest of 19,000,000 school children. The present system of education is based on the assumption that all pupils are to go through college, when as a matter of fact less than 2 per cent of them enter college, and about 93 per cent of them quit school at the age of 14, to earn a livelihood, having others dependent upon them for support.

It is the theory of the Page and of the Lever bills that something must be done for the education of this 93 per cent, if the people it represents are to be good citizens, efficient and self-sustaining. The boys and girls on the farms and the boys and girls in the cities and towns are to come under the beneficial influence of this new education. Not only will there be greatly increased efficiency through this new law, it is pointed out, but the average man or woman will be better citizens. There will also be lowered cost of production, both industrially and agriculturally.

### Immigration Bill

The hearing on the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill, given by President Taft on Thursday in the East room of the White House, was the first of its kind in the history of the country. No former President has asked the public for arguments pro and con on a bill presented to him by Congress for official action. Fully 250 persons were present, representing the opponents and the proponents, and the discussion ran along for several hours. The chief argument against the bill is based on the literary test. Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, who strongly opposes the bill, and has done all that he can to influence the President against it, was present during the hearing. The President did not indicate what action he would take.

### Income Tax Amendment

Philander C. Knox, secretary of state, has received certified statements from 35 states regarding the ratification by them of the income tax amendment to the constitution. He will issue his formal proclamation as soon as one more of these statements reaches him, making the necessary three-fourths of the states. He had expected to issue his proclamation last week, but the thirty-sixth statement has been slow in arriving. The ways and means committee of the House spent the week in considering the tariff, and the new income tax amendment was prominent in its debates. The tax itself, its provisions and its limitations, are all left to Congress. The ways and means committee will aim to have this law enacted during the special session.

As the outcome of the committee's deliberations during the past week, it is learned that the income tax bill will endeavor to collect its revenues at their

source, as is provided in the pending Democratic excise tax bill, a measure, however, which will not be revived in the next Congress, the income tax taking its place. Through this collection at the source of the revenues the committee believes there will be none of the temptations to perjury and trickery which have been attendant upon similar laws in the past, due, as members of the committee believe, to the effort to collect the income tax from the individuals taxable. Collection at the source of income means collecting the tax from those who pay it, dividends, salaries, etc. Every one will be required under the new law to declare the amount of his income, and from what sources. These sources of the incomes will be called upon to pay the income tax rather than the individuals to whom it is paid.

Representative Hull of Tennessee, speaking presumably for a number of his ways and means associates, says he expects the income tax to be made an integral part of the financial system of the government, to remain in force regardless of tariff legislation in the future. With a considerable part of the federal income derived from direct taxation, Mr. Hull believes the average good citizen of means will be much more concerned about federal appropriation bills than at present.

### Sherman Memorial Services

On Saturday of this week the Senate will hold its public memorial to the late Vice-President, James S. Sherman. It will be the most elaborate function of its kind ever held in either house of the American Congress, and final arrangements for it were completed during the past week. The President and speaker of the House will be present and deliver addresses, the first time since the administration of Washington and John Adams that the voice of a president ever has been heard in the Senate. Mr. Clark will be the first speaker of the House to be heard in the Senate. Jefferson stopped the practice of having Presidents go to the Senate and read formal messages to them at the beginning of every session, asserting that such a custom smacked of royalty, and that he would have none of it. No future President ever returned to the original practice, although there is no law governing the matter. The President-elect, the Vice-President-elect, and Colonel Roosevelt have been invited, but will not be present.

Other distinguished persons to be present will be the members of the superior court, of the court of commerce, the court of claims, the court of customs appeals, the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, members of the House, all former Vice-Presidents, all former senators, representatives-elect, members of the interstate commerce commission, the civil service commission, and high officers of the army and navy stationed in Washington. It will be the most distinguished gathering of American officials that any one can recall.

The services are to begin at noon. There will be eulogies by Senators Root and O'Gorman of New York, Oliver of Pennsylvania, Kern of Indiana, Gallinger of New Hampshire, LaFollette of Wisconsin, Williams of Mississippi, Curtis of Kansas, Martin of Virginia, Lodge of Massachusetts, Thornton of Louisiana, Cummins of Iowa, Lippitt of Rhode Island, Speaker Champ Clark and President Taft.

### Six-Year Term

The House judiciary committee has decided to vote Tuesday on the six-year presidential term question. It is believed that the resolution, which already has passed the Senate, will be favorably reported to the House, but what its fate will be in that body is not known. It should pass there it will probably have to be amended so as not to apply to the President-elect, Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Taft, which would mean, among other things, that the date of its going into effect would be advanced to March 4, 1917, and that it would not apply at that time to any person otherwise eligible.

In other words, Colonel Roosevelt, President Taft or President-elect Wilson would be eligible under the amendment as thus framed, for one six-year term, not afterward. So framed, it is believed the measure would have the solid support of men of all political parties, and would be made a part of the constitution in short order.

There is a chance that the House judiciary committee will decide next Tuesday to make the proposed amendment cover the whole ground of election by popular vote, and include the removal of the March 4 limit on each biennial session of Congress. This would mean that Congress would assemble each year, either in December or in January, and sit as long as the public business might require. The committee also has before it the question of having Presidents inaugurated at the beginning of the session following their election, and this other question of having a Congress elected in November begin its official duties in December or January following, instead of waiting, as at present, for 13 months.

### Connecticut River Dam

The whole question of federal control of water powers and power sites, which is one of the chief planks in the conservation platform, is bound up in the bill giving the government the right to license, tax and control a power company at Windsor Mills, Conn. The friends and the enemies of federal conservation are lined up on the opposing sides, and the vote on the bill in the Senate next Tuesday will be watched by all parts of the country. President Roosevelt, near the end of his term, vetoed two bills which

did not recognize this right of the federal government to control water powers on navigable streams, and the Connecticut bill is the first which has undertaken to put the Roosevelt and Pinchot conservation theories into practical operation.

A bill was before the Senate for a day last week, and it was then decided that it should come up for a vote on final passage next Tuesday. Members of the two houses from the South, or many of them, oppose the bill because of their belief that it unduly invades the rights of the states. Many members from the West, where the bulk of the federal water powers are located, are also in opposition. There is no way of knowing in advance how the vote in the Senate will come out. If the bill should be defeated, the Pinchot theory of conservation will have been repudiated, so far as that house of Congress is concerned. President Taft and Secretary Stimson of the interior department are supporting the bill.

### Valuation of Railroads

The physical valuation of railroad properties, as a basis for federal rate-making, may be provided for by Congress during the present session. The bill already has passed the House, and it was to have been considered by the Senate committee last Tuesday, but on the request of railroad representatives, it went over for one week, when there will be a hearing. That the bill will be favorably reported, with amendments adapting it to recent supreme court decisions, and making some of its terms more drastic, seems likely, although it is not known whether the bill can reach a vote on final passage in the Senate. Its friends, however, are hopeful. The task of placing a valuation on the physical properties of all interstate railways would cover several years, require a large number of experts and clerks and cost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

### Rockefeller Foundation

The Rockefeller foundation of \$100,000,000 was not received with favor by the Senate committee on judiciary last week. The bill to incorporate the foundation already has gone through the House, and its friends had hoped there would be no serious opposition to it in the Senate, but the judiciary committee declined to report it, and debate in the committee disclosed opposition that may prevent a vote during the remainder of this session.

### Proposed Dept. of Labor

The Senate, on Friday, made the bill creating a department of labor, previously passed by the House, its unfinished business, and adopted all the pending committee amendments. The friends of the bill will try to bring it to a vote on final passage today. The bill will go through without serious opposition, it is now believed, and will be approved by President Taft. The President-elect will then have a tenth member of his cabinet to appoint.

The new department would take over all the functions relating to labor now performed by the department of commerce and labor, and the present bureau of labor would become the bureau of labor statistics. The secretary of labor would act as arbitrator in labor disputes under the Erdman law—a duty now devolving upon the commissioner of labor.

### Panama Canal Tolls

Senator Root's bill providing for the repeal of the free tolls section of the new Panama canal act will be the subject of public hearings by the inter-oceanic canal committee of the Senate, beginning Wednesday. The bill was to have come up last Friday, but went over, owing to the absence of Senator Root, who is the first person the committee will hear.

The friends of the Root bill do not count confidently on having enough votes in committee to insure a favorable report, but they will be able to bring the question to the attention of the Senate on a minority report, or on the request of an individual senator. The free tolls proposition went through the Senate by a large majority, and the only chance for a change of front now lies with the Democrats. If enough of them have been converted to the Root point of view, there will be a chance for the repeal bill to go through that body. Their attitude will be controlled in large part by Woodrow Wilson's views.

The Root bill is brief. It makes no change in existing law beyond repealing the clause exempting American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls when passing through the canal. All the other features of the existing law remain as at present.

The submission to arbitration of the Hay-Panamafe treaty will fall to the incoming President, and it will be a delicate task. Some of his friends contend that the best way out of the difficulty is to remove the objectionable feature of the law, which would be done by passing the Root bill.

### Webb Bill Passes

The House on Saturday passed the Webb bill, which originated in that body, and the Senate today will vote on the Kenyon bill, originating in that body. These bills seek to accomplish the same result, namely, the prevention of the sale of liquors in prohibition states. The outlook is that the Senate will pass its bill by a majority as substantial as that by which the House bill was passed and that there the matter will end for the present session. The time of adjournment draws near, and it is believed that it will be very difficult, if not quite out of the question, for the two houses to agree on a conference report. Such an outcome would compel the friends of the proposed legislation to begin their work all over again in the next Congress. Representatives Mann of Illinois, minority

## PROGRESSIVE PARTY BILL FOR REFORMS IN ELECTION LAW HEARD

The bill dealing with the corrupt practices law amended and modified to accord the wishes of the Progressive party had a hearing before the committee on election laws today. Arthur D. Hill, chairman of the legislative committee of the Progressives, was the chief spokesman in favor of the bill. The bill was brought in, he explained, to correct many defects that are contained in our present laws governing campaign expenses of candidates, committees and contributors in our elections and primaries.

The chief attribute of the bill in Mr. Hill's opinion is the provision for the utmost publicity that must be given all actions of political candidates or their agents.

Information for voters should be supplied at the state's expense, said Mr. Hill. This bill provides that one bulletin before the primaries and four bulletins before elections shall be issued by the state, the space being divided equally among the parties.

Another feature of the bill which Mr. Hill desired to emphasize is that dealing with political meetings. Under the bill the state would be obliged to bear the expenses of hiring a hall for each political party in every city and each town of more than 2000 population, to be used for a campaign meeting once before each primary and again before each election.

Before Mr. Hill had finished explaining all the sections of the bill to the committee, the hearing was continued until after adjournment of the Legislature.

## PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON RESUMES WORK AT CAPITAL

PRINCETON, N. J.—President-elect Wilson, after nearly three days' absence from the state capital, prepared today to leave early for Trenton, where legislative affairs await his attention.

The Governor spent Sunday at his home, and had but few callers. He was asked concerning the report that invitations to the inauguration ceremonies bear the name of Thomas Woodrow Wilson. He replied that he knew nothing about it. Mr. Wilson dropped the Thomas when he was a boy. Woodrow is the family name of his mother. The Governor's signature on all state documents reads Woodrow Wilson.

LYME, Conn.—Residents of this town say there is some prospect that the President-elect and his family will make their summer home here. Three years ago they were here, and it is reported that Mr. Wilson is thinking seriously of taking the old colonial home of Miss Florence Griswold.

### LABOR BILLS ARE DISCUSSED

Senator Charles E. Ward of Buckland and Representatives James E. Fowle of Newburyport were before the committee on labor this morning to support a bill providing that proprietors of country hotels may be exempted from the law requiring the posting of weekly time schedules of women employees. Henry Sterling favored a bill authorizing the state board of conciliation and arbitration to enter factories, workshops, etc., and to ascertain for itself the conditions surrounding employment therein. He also supported a bill requiring the board to publish its findings.

### REVOLT AT JUAREZ PREDICTED

EL PASO, Tex.—Although Juarez was quiet today it was felt that if the news of the new uprising reached the Maderista troops at Juarez they would join the revolt. Colonel Castro, commanding at Juarez, insisted that his 800 soldiers were loyal to Madero but the belief here is that they would not remain loyal if they knew Madero's hold on the presidential chair was loosening.

Agents declare that the Mexico City revolt has the support of all the northern rebels.

### TRAIN REPORTED FIRED UPON

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—A special train carrying a squad of men into the Paint creek strike district where a rescue train was held up by miners Saturday, was reported to have been fired upon early today from the mountainsides, near Holly Grove. The train carried two machine guns. All telephone and many telegraph wires into the district are cut.

### MUSICIAN USES RARE VIOLIN

SALEM, Mass.—At the Wesley church yesterday Arthur Fielden Luscomb, violinist, played on a violin which is said to be a genuine Peter Guarnerius, made in Cremona in 1703. It was formerly the property of Miss Maude McCarthy of London, Eng., to whom Queen Victoria presented the instrument. The present owner of the violin is John A. Gould of West street, Boston.

### TACOMA MAY GO TO MEXICO

The third class cruiser Tacoma, Commander Edward H. Durell, now at the Boston navy yard at Charlestown, will leave Boston Thursday probably for Mexico. The Tacoma is on the unscheduled list of naval vessels, being down in the navy register for "general service, Atlantic." She is a third class cruiser, with 10 guns, 4700-horsepower and twin screws. She registers 3200 tons.

## STRIKING PICKETS GO TO CAMBRIDGE TO BRING OUT 1000

Parties of pickets were sent to Cambridge today by the I. W. W. raincoat workers now on strike to make an effort to bring out 1000 makers of rubber coats in the factories of the American and the Oxford rubber companies. About 12,000 makers of ladies' garments throughout Greater Boston are waiting the arrival of Abraham Rosenberg, international president of their union, and delegates to New York by the strike committee, for the decision of the main organization as to whether they will strike or not.

Word was received from Canton, Mass., that 24 employees of a raincoat shop there had come out in response to a request of several of the local strikers. A telegram was received from William Yates, national secretary of the I. W. W., that he would address the mass meeting of raincoat workers in Boston this afternoon.

Nine shops are negotiating with the I. W. W., so that 550 workers may resume work Tuesday.

About 150 pickets were sent out by the A. F. of L. this morning and 30 custom tailors were brought out from the Macular Parker Company's store on Washington street.

Negotiations for settlements with the men's garment workers continue and so far 30 agreements have been signed by which 1200 men and women have returned to their work. Samuel Zorn, organizer of the men's garment workers, declares that he has prospects of a conference between the other manufacturers and the strikers some time this week.

The strike committee in explaining why the large manufacturers had not tried to effect a settlement said today: "The contractors have misled the manufacturers as to what should be the increased cost of making a suit of men's or boy's clothing were the concessions asked for by the union granted."

"This has been largely responsible for the non-settlement of the strike by some of the large manufacturers. The total increase to the manufacturers on a suit would only be 40 to 50 cents a suit under the new wage scale asked for by the union, while the contractors have said the increase would be from \$1 to \$1.50."

### MUSIC NOTES

#### HANDEL AND HAYDN CONCERT

With Mme. Schumann-Heink as principal soloist, the Handel and Haydn society gave a miscellaneous concert in Symphony hall Sunday evening. The choral works presented were Gluck's "Phoenix Express," Gounod's "Gallia" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Mme. Schumann-Heink gave Schubert's "Die Allmacht" as a solo number. The soloists included Mrs. Caroline Hudson-Alexander, soprano; Miss Adelaide Griggs, contralto; Paul Althouse, tenor; and Frederic Martin, bass. Emil Moellenhauer was the conductor.

Mme. Schumann-Heink won the same large measure of applause from the oratorio audience that she has won from recital and opera audiences in Boston this season. Her performance of the Schubert piece had a nobility and breadth of interpretation that probably she alone of all artists of whatever voice can command. She gave an excellent interpretation as was to be expected, of the cavatina in the "Stabat Mater."

The singing of Mrs. Hudson-Alexander was of special significance from the standpoint of oratorio solo performance. And it was especially distinguished in the Chadwick piece. In this composition the orchestra has a part almost equal in importance to the voices in developing the meditative musical idea. The harmonies, perhaps, in agreement with the introspective quality of the old Latin hymn which serves as text; have at times a vagueness of direction and purpose. The work carefully avoids any forcing of dramatic plot.

In this piece the soprano sang against the full chorus, orchestra and organ, and kept her tone clear, rich in color, well poised and powerful.

The tenor won applause for a good performance of the aria in the Rossini work. The other artists did praise-worthy service for the society. The Handel and Haydn singers put their best efforts into the Chadwick cantata and were plant in the hands of the master of choral interpretation who directed them.

### BROKEN WIRE DELAYS TRAFFIC

No cars came in for 27 minutes this morning on Huntington avenue, between Copley square and Massachusetts avenue, and for 13 minutes there were no cars going out. A trolley wire broke from a pole at the corner of the avenue and West Newton street. The wire hit a rail and five sections of wire were burned off. As soon as it was found that there would be a long delay orders were given for diverting the cars, with the exception of those from Jamaica Plain, by way of Columbus avenue and Dartmouth street to Copley square. The Jamaica Plain cars continued along Massachusetts avenue to Baylston street.

### "FRESNO DAN" IDENTIFIED

Arthur Burt, a paper salesman of Melrose, was a witness today in the Russell will case, as was also George W. Myrick, a Melrose real estate dealer, who attended high school with Daniel Blake Russell. Both identified "Fresco Dan" as the real Daniel Blake Russell.

### PAYNE COLLEGE ELECTS HEAD

BROWNWOOD, Tex.—The Rev. J. M. Carroll of San Antonio has been elected president of Howard Payne College to succeed President Humphreys, at the close of the present session of the college, which will be about June 1.

## COMMERCE CHAMBER IS AGAINST EMINENT DOMAIN AMENDMENT

Opposition to the bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature for a constitutional amendment to authorize any "public body" to take land by eminent domain on payment of a just compensation is made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The directors of the chamber do not believe the measure will pass, but if it should they will take action when it comes before the Legislature next year and before the people in the sequence provided by law for such amendments.

The expression "common good" which comes into the wording of the amendment meets with the chamber's disapproval. "This loose phrase," says the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs, "might well mean all the inhabitants of the state or the inhabitants of a small portion of it, or even a few individuals, for example, as the members of the 'public body' exercising the power."

Joseph E. Russell, senator-elect from Louisiana, and Thomas A. Daly, former president of the American Press Humourists, will be among the speakers at the annual dinner of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley-Plaza hotel Saturday evening. Harbor development will be the subject upon which Senator-elect Russell will speak.

## FUND FOR \$200,000 IS URGED TO IMPROVE CHARLES RIVER

Condition of the Charles river in Newton and Waltham was criticized this morning by citizens of those cities who appeared before the committee on metropolitan affairs to support a bill providing for an appropriation of \$200,000 to be expended under the direction of the metropolitan park commission in cleaning the river. They laid before the committee a special report from the commission supporting their view, and recommending that the metropolitan district acquire the rights which the Boston Manufacturing Company of Boston owns in the river.

The committee also considered a petition of George Lyman Rogers, secretary of the metropolitan park commission, asking that the commission be authorized to appoint a harbor master for the Charles river basin. There was no opposition.

Rep. Enos H. Bigelow of Framingham, with ex-Rep. David C. Ahern of the same town, favored bills providing that the waters of Lake Cochichewick shall not be used for domestic purposes until a filtration system has been installed, and a bill authorizing the commission to widen, straighten and deepen the channel of Beaver Dam brook in Framingham, Natick and Sherborn.

## STEEL HEARINGS TO END IN WEEK

WASHINGTON—The government is expected to complete its case against the United States Steel Corporation during the coming week.

After a recess of several weeks the hearings for the taking of evidence are to be resumed today in New York city before Henry P. Brown of Philadelphia, the examiner designated by the federal court in that city to take the evidence.

### ENGLISH CANON MAKES ADDRESS

At a mass meeting of the ministers of Greater Boston held this morning in Park Street church the Rt. Rev. Sir William Boyd-Carpenter, canon of Westminster Abbey, London, Eng., and formerly bishop of Ripon, spoke on "The Prospect of Christian Union."

Canon Boyd-Carpenter preached at Appleton chapel, Harvard University, Sunday morning. He will speak again in Boston at St. Paul's cathedral on the evening of Feb. 23.

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## PREVENTIVE PLANS URGED BY EXPERTS IN THE TUANCY SYSTEM

NEW YORK—Changes in the organization of the compulsory school attendance service are recommended in a report by the committee of school inquiry, written by Prof. Phil H. Hanus and Dr. Jesse D. Burks, director of Philadelphia's bureau of municipal research.

"One important aspect of a satisfactory compulsory attendance service deserves special attention," says Professor Hanus in the report. "The service, at present, limits itself unduly to the performance of police functions, aiming chiefly at the immediate explanation and checking of truancy and irregularity rather than at the prevention of truancy and irregularity by attempting to discover and control their causes. Such control of truancy by police methods alone is quite inadequate and often inappropriate. The harmful effect of irregularity of attendance on the education of children was pointed out in the discussions of promotions and non-promotions. The evil effect of irregularity of attendance on character and conduct during and outside of school hours is obvious. The prevention of irregularity and truancy by striking at their causes is, therefore, even more important than the attempt to cure them."

"We accordingly recommend a reorganization of the compulsory attendance service and an enlargement of its program so as to include preventive as well as corrective and disciplinary treatment, and accompanying this reorganization, first, a complete revision of the system of records and reports, so as to provide an adequate basis, now lacking, for administrative judgment and control, and, second, a standardization of all routine functions."

## WITHDRAWAL OF DR. STORRS BY CABLE PRAISED

"We feel like praising Dr. Storrs very much for his action in withdrawing his candidacy for selectman of Brookline," said Loring Briggs of the citizens' committee today. "Dr. Storrs was just the sort of man whom we would depend upon to do this for the good of the town. When he entered the contest he did not know of our campaign."

The citizens' committee yesterday received his withdrawal from the Rev. Leonard W. Storrs of St. Paul's Episcopal church, who, at present, is visiting his daughter in London, by cable directed to James M. Coleman, Jr., chairman. "The message gave full authority to withdraw his name as a candidate for selectman," Dr. Storrs said in the message he did not know about the citizens' campaign for nominations.

This was in reply to a cablegram sent to Dr. Storrs the day before by three members of the committee informing him that five candidates had been nominated for selectman, and the campaign was sure to be successful if no other good nomination is made. "For the good of the town we advise you to refuse to permit your name to be used," said the committee message.

## LINCOLN DAY IS TO BE CELEBRATED

Grand Army posts, clubs, societies and other organizations in and about Boston are preparing to commemorate Lincoln day, Wednesday, with appropriate exercises. In the schools of Boston there will be special exercises.

Union Defender's day will be celebrated on the evening of Lincoln's birthday in Grand Army hall, Lynn. Post 5, G. A. R.; the Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans and guests will participate. Ernest E. Hobson of Palmer will be the speaker.

### PEACE OFFERS WITHDRAWN

NEW YORK—All offers of settlement to the majority of the 100,000 striking garment workers are to be withdrawn, according to an action taken Sunday by the United Manufacturers & Merchants Association. This action was taken because it was announced the union had accepted none of the several proposals, any one of which was acceptable to the employers. The strike enters upon its sixth week today.

### WATER SYSTEM INCREASE SOUGHT

Authorization to borrow \$200,000 to be used in extending and improving the water pipes of its water system is asked by the city of Worcester in a petition filed with a bill by Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester at the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives today.

### AMUSEMENTS

#### Anti-Suffrage Rally

FORD HALL, ASHBURTON PLACE, NEAR STATE HOUSE

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock

Hon. John A. Sullivan will preside. Speakers: Miss Minnie Bronson, Mr. Fredrick P. Hays. Progress for Women Without the Vote. Admission free.

Original Monologues

BEATRICE HERFORD

Tickets

Now On Sale

at 8 o'clock

## DISSOLUTION PLAN FOR PACIFIC ROADS APPROVED FORMALLY

Attorney-General Wickersham Announces His Sanction to Method of Termination of Harriman Merger

### SALE OF CENTRAL

WASHINGTON—Final approval of the dissolution plan for the Southern Pacific Union Pacific was announced by Attorney-General Wickersham today following a conference with legal officials of the roads. He transmitted all papers in the case to the federal court at San Francisco, in order that the court might supervise operation of the dissolution plan as outlined.

Under the officially sanctioned agreement between the representatives of the two roads the Union Pacific agrees to sell its 1,265,500 shares of Southern Pacific stock to its own stockholders and those of the Southern Pacific in what the government regards as a safe proposition. The Union Pacific will acquire the Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific, giving it an extension from Ogden to the Pacific coast. The Union Pacific stockholders are to be allowed to hold but 25 per cent of Southern stock.

The attorney-general declares that competition will supplant monopoly under the agreed scheme of separation.

The plan depends upon the approval of the United States district court, to which it will be presented at an early day. The attorney-general says:

"The result of the whole transaction will be to create ideal competitive conditions between the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific for transcontinental business between eastern points and Portland and San Francisco and to relieve the States of California and Oregon of the monopoly of railroad control, which has been the occasion of such widespread public dissatisfaction in the past."

In part the Union-Southern dissolution agreement as made public by Attorney-General Wickersham, follows:

"The plan provides for the disposition of 1,265,500 shares of stock of the Southern Pacific company, which the supreme court required the Union Pacific to dispose of by offering the same for subscription to and among the stockholders of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific companies, the holder of every four shares of stock of the Union Pacific to have the right to subscribe for one of such Southern Pacific shares and the holder of every three shares of Southern Pacific stock to have the right to subscribe for one of such shares.

"The result of the distribution, if all the shareholders should avail of their subscription rights, will be that the present stockholders of the Southern Pacific company will own 71 per cent of the capital stock, while the stockholders of the Union Pacific will only hold 29 per cent. The stock is so offered for subscription at a price practically equal to par, payable in four installments, extending over a period of nine months.

"One of the conditions of the plan is that the amount of stock so offered shall be underwritten by a responsible underwriting syndicate, and such an underwriting is being arranged by the firm of Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the National City Bank, as syndicate managers.

"Out of the proceeds of such sale of stock the Union Pacific Railroad Company is to pay to the Southern Pacific Company for the entire capital stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now held by the Southern Pacific Company, the total consideration amounting to upwards of \$104,000,000 and the existing leases of the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific Railroad are to be canceled.

"Provision is also made for the lease in perpetuity by the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific of the line connecting the Southern Pacific road in California with the Oregon and California line, making direct connection from San Francisco to Portland, Ore. and for the grant by the Southern Pacific to the Central of equal running rights with the Southern over the Benicia line between Sacramento and Oakland and between Redwood and San Francisco, thus affording the Union Pacific a direct line for its transcontinental traffic over the short line between Omaha and San Francisco."

## CITY HEADS CALL FOR \$21,000,000

Twenty-one million dollars, not including the sinking fund and interest requirements, is the amount asked of Mayor Fitzgerald by department heads for 1913. This is \$600,000 more than the city can raise by taxation and the mayor is making reductions wherever possible.

The budget will be sent to the city council at its meeting next Monday or at a special meeting for this week. The council will call the heads of departments before it and discuss the budget with them. The council cannot increase the estimates but may reduce them.

## MILK MEETING IS CRITICIZED

The recent milk conference held in New York is criticized by Myron E. Pierce, counsel for the Massachusetts Milk Consumers' Association, in a statement issued Sunday.

"The milk inspection conference was a distinct failure from the public's point of view, and its conclusions should have very little weight," Mr. Pierce said.

## CHICAGO SOPRANO IN ROLE OF ISOLDE



(Photo by Matze, Chicago)

Mrs. Minnie Saltzman-Stevens made her first appearance in Boston at matinee Saturday

### NEW SOPRANO AS ISOLDE

Mrs. Saltzman-Stevens of the Chicago opera company made her first Boston appearance Saturday afternoon at the Boston opera house, singing the role of Isolde in the second performance of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" under the direction of Felix Weingartner. With her appeared a new Italian tenor, Edouard Ferrari-Fontana in the role of Tristan. The other principals were Otto Gortitz, who sang the role of Kurvenal; Mme. Gay, who had the part of Brangäne; and Mr. Laukow, who took that of the king.

The matinee audience was singularly stolid in its attitude toward the performance. It faced unmoved an opportunity which a Friday evening house would have seized upon with the keenest zest. The matinee subscribers, or those who represent them, show enthusiasm when a Tetrazzini sings or when a fairy opera is presented. They take "Tristan and Isolde" as a dry lesson in esthetics. Untried artists they regard the director's makeshifts or stop-gaps, not their own privilege for recording a judgment in the name of the community. Their applause seems to be stimulated more by what they have been told about a singer beforehand rather than by what they actually hear in the opera house. They take the bias of the phonograph or of the advance announcement along with them and put too little faith in their own impressions.

To say that Mrs. Saltzman-Stevens and Mr. Fontana sang to small applause on Saturday does not mean the same thing as it would to say that they sang to small applause on Monday, Wednesday or Friday. They sang to small appreciation at their first appearance in Boston, but they sang their best for all that. The soprano has one of those clear ringing, richly toned voices which are the peculiar product of America. It has all the charm and brilliance of the voices of Mme. Nordica and Mme. Eames in the star cast days, though it has not quite the nobility of the one or the warmth of the other. Musically, it is a true voice, always nicely on the pitch and in color agreement with every change of orchestral coloring. Emotionally, it is a frank and honest voice, expressing the feeling of the vocal line and the thought of the text with elemental earnestness. In her performance there is no idea of decoration or of art for art's sake; the music she sings and the character she represents are just as much a part of fundamental human existence as law and government and social convention.

Mrs. Saltzman-Stevens, therefore, is not merely a new and wonderful voice in America; she is one of the hopeful interpretative forces of the country. She is making the Wagnerian music drama adjust itself to twentieth-century aspiration and manners. She is assisting in the work of humanizing the Wagnerian heroes and in proving that they can mold themselves to the changes of social sentiment that have come about since they first flashed from the imagination of the great German composer.

Mr. Fontana was an attractive figure as Tristan, making a pictorial impression no less significant than Mr. Amato once made in Boston as Iago. His Italian singing made a listener think more of Canio in "Pagliacci" than of Wagner's knight. From the fact that it was human rather than grandly heroic, it went well with Mrs. Saltzman-Stevens' Isolde. The voice has not the magnificence of volume of a Burian or of an Ullrich, but it has a graciousness of expression which Italian singers command as no others do. There were often blank spaces between the notes which an artist with the best

control of phrasing would not have permitted.

His translated words were far more intelligible than the German words of tenors who have the Bayreuth hallmark. On the side of declamation, then, if not on the side of vocal style he was peculiarly successful.

Mr. Weingartner gave a reading of the orchestral score which the Saturday listeners will ponder with fond memory for many years. He drove the accompanying tone much too hard for the soprano in the final scene. He thus made one of the few artistic misjudgments that are to be recorded against him in Boston. Fortunately the singer maintained her beauty of tone and her accuracy of intonation so that the scene was saved.

## IMMIGRATION IS DISCUSSED AT CLUB'S MEETING

Immigration problems were discussed at the Twentieth Century Club Sunday by the Rev. Peter Roberts of New York, John Daniels of Boston, Prof. E. A. Grosvenor of Amherst College and Prof. A. E. Steiner of Grinnell College.

Mr. Roberts said that 30,000,000 persons had come to the United States in years past, 30 per cent of whom have gone back.

Mr. Daniels spoke of the work being done for the immigrant in Buffalo. Prof. Grosvenor, who has been traveling in the far and near East, said that the Balkan situation was a great problem for America because of the vast number of immigrants who will come from there, as well as from Tripoli, Southern Russia and other places.

## STORE NEWS

Miss Jessie MacLaren, buyer of waists for C. F. Hovey & Co., was in New York last week.

Mrs. A. L. Ward, floor superintendent for the Gilchrist Company, has returned from a short vacation.

Harry C. Clarke of the Jordan Marsh Company has been promoted to the position of assistant to Thomas Lockney, general expense manager. Mr. Clarke has been connected with the electrical department for two years.

Miss F. Gordon, formerly of the boys' hat department of the William Filene's Sons Company, is now located at the Copley-Plaza hotel as telephone operator.

The Shepard Norwell Company Employees Mutual Aid Association will hold its third annual reunion and social at Copley hall, April 4. The officers of the association are: President, James V. Duffy; vice-president, William C. Clothier; recording secretary, Miss F. W. Powers; financial secretary, W. M. Lichtenstein; and George Tupper, treasurer.

Miss A. M. Ford and Miss Donahue of the Magrane, Houston Company have returned from a trip to New York.

Miss C. E. Kane, buyer for the misses' and girls' department of the E. T. Slatery Company, is taking a vacation of one week.

At the last meeting of the Young Women's Club, W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera company gave a talk on the opera, "Jewels of the Madonna." The choral club, under the direction of R. M. Harlow, rendered several selections. Dinner was served in the clubhouse.

## WHAT LEGISLATORS ARE PAID AND WHAT THEY ARE WORTH

IF THE pay of legislators were to be taken as the gauge of the value placed upon their services by the people of their states, the highest appreciation would be found in Illinois, where the pay is \$2000, with a mileage allowance and \$50 for stationery, and about if not quite the lowest in Vermont, where the pay is \$3 a day and an allowance of 10 cents a mile for one trip to and away from the capital. There is somewhat in recent conduct of the legislatures of these two states to compel the rejection of the pay of members as a measure of their real worth. In New England the pay of members has never been large. It has been increased in Massachusetts just now to \$1000, with a mileage allowance of \$1 a mile for a single round-trip. In Maine it is but \$150, in New Hampshire \$200, in Rhode Island \$5 a day, in Connecticut \$300. The Legislature of the last named state is now discussing an increase and is convinced for the length of time members are detained in session they are near the foot of the list.

When, years ago, the Massachusetts Legislature undertook to discipline itself for its long tarrying in Boston by changing the pay from a day's wage to a session's salary, it was assumed that the session would be shortened, but the event was different. The session lengthened. It has come to be fixed at about five months, usually a fit over and occasionally running to six. The Massachusetts excuse is that there is no escape here from the full and final consideration of every petition that comes up from the people. The pigeon-hole does not exist in the legislative outfit. The committee must hear every petitioner, if he wishes to be heard, must report upon every measure and the two houses act upon the last item of the 2000 that are annually offered. The Governor cannot prorogue until the list is completed.

Do the members earn their pay? There would be no hesitation in answering in the affirmative in Vermont, where a statesman's time ought to be regarded as worth \$3 a day without too close an accounting. In the higher-paying

states it would call for some discrimination in reply, according to the devotion of the member to his duties. Observation there would reveal a wide difference in the deserts of the member who is attentive to his duties from the beginning to the end of the session and the one who treated his office with a light touch. Absenteeism in Massachusetts has no penalty except the odium that attaches to it and the possible effect on the political prospects of the member. The example of Tennessee in refusing pay for time when a member is absent might be applied here to advantage. The day may come when the factory clock will be a part of the New England state house equipment.

Distinction in the value of service is not limited to the time spent. What impresses the new student of legislative methods and manners is the fact that legislation is actually performed by a relatively small proportion of the members. It has been said that in Massachusetts 20 men in any legislature do the work. The statement is as accurate as any generalization about men whose service runs the entire gamut from constant enthusiastic devotion, usually marked in the country member, down to the complete ease, usually the attitude of men who regard highly the honor and the comfort and the emolument of the office.

The topic cannot be dropped until it is said that service in the legislature is exacting upon the man who has any sense of his obligations. There come to mind members who are giving the best there is in them to the service of the state. The value to be placed upon them by the people they represent is not to be measured in the compensation the law provides. The legislature, particularly the lower house, is a merciless trying-out place for the member. Pretense is short-lived there and the process of gradation according to worth goes into immediate operation when the body organizes, and works with great swiftness in determining the value of members to the state and to their fellows.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Navy Orders

WASHINGTON—Commander T. S. Wilson, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Feb. 4, 1913, in accordance with section 1453 of the revised statutes.

Commander S. E. Moses, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 20, 1913; to leave.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. T. Keirah, detached the California, to the Glacier, as executive officer and navigator.

Ensign O. O. Hagen, detached the Maryland, to the Glacier.

Paymaster H. E. Stevens, to navy yard, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 17, 1913.

Paymaster's Clerk E. R. Von Preising, appointed to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

### Movements of Naval Vessels

The Preble and the Paul Jones left San Diego for Santa Barbara.

The Saturn left Corinto for San Francisco.

The Annapolis left San Diego for Manila.

The Mars left Norfolk for Guantanamo.

### Revenue Cutter Orders

Cadet Engineer G. R. O'Connor, detached from the Apache and ordered to the Miami.

Captain of Engineers D. McC. French, assigned to duty as fleet engineer, southern division, Pacific coast, on March 1.

Captain of Engineers C. W. Munroe, detached from duty as fleet engineer, southern division, Pacific coast, on March 1.

### Navy Notes

The mail address of the Annapolis has been changed from "Pacific station via San Francisco, Cal." to "in care of the postmaster, New York city."

The battleships Minnesota, Ohio and

Idaho steamed from Colon Sunday for Guantanamo, Cuba.

Commander Frank H. Schofield, on duty at the naval war college, will deliver a lecture today on "The Estimate of the Situation" at the weekly session of the extension course in the National Museum building. On Thursday night Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, will speak on "General Arbitration." On next Monday J. Callan O'Loughlin, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, will speak on "The Navy and the Press."

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland has been relieved of his duties as aid for operations to the secretary of the navy, and will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fisk, now aid for inspections.

Announcement has been made at the naval academy that the resignations of 39 midshipmen had been called for as a result of the recent semi-annual examinations.

The navy department has asked for authority to install combined fire control and conning towers on all battleships subsequent to the Georgia class.

George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, has asked Congress to appropriate about \$3000 to reimburse 17 lieutenant-commanders, 18 pay inspectors and paymasters and two naval constructors for the financial loss caused by their demotion as a result of an opinion of Attorney-General Wickersham on April 2, 1909, who held that their promotion was "faulty, defective and illegal."

There has been a decided increase in enlistments in the navy recently. Since Jan. 1 there has been a net gain of 536. The total number of men in the service Feb. 7 was 47,104.

## PEACE HOPED FOR IN R. R. DISPUTE

NEW YORK—Unofficially, it was announced Sunday night that 90 per cent of the firemen of the 34 eastern railroads had voted to strike unless differences were arbitrated under the provisions of the federal Erdman act.

W. S. Curtis, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, arrived here Sunday night to arrange with the executive committee for the final conference with the managers of the roads on Tuesday. Then, the result of the strike vote will be made known and an offer made to refer the differences between the commission under the federal law. Hope is expressed that measures to avert a strike may be agreed upon at Tuesday's meeting.

The railroads, in a statement by the managers' committee Sunday night, however, reiterate more positively than ever their objection to Erdman act arbitration.

### KELIHER INQUIRY BEGINS

Investigation into the report that William Kelihier had access to the Coleman evidence before the grand jury was begun today by the grand jury with the taking of the testimony. The investigation was instituted by District Attorney Pelletier, who states that only one copy of the testimony left his hands and was given by him to United States District Attorney French. Mr. French says that Mr. Kelihier did not see the copy in his possession. The jury is endeavoring to find out who furnished the alleged copy.

## ESSEX COUNTY W. C. T. U. TO HOLD ITS CONVENTION

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. — Temperance unions in all parts of Essex county will be represented here Thursday at the annual mid-winter convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Two sessions will be held at the Burdell Street Church of Christ. The morning service will be opened by a praise service conducted by Mrs. Margaret Bartlett. Mrs. Jennie B. Warneck will formally greet the delegates and Mrs. Alice W. Maxfield will respond. Reports will be given by Mrs. Sarah M. Gorham, Mrs. Alice Killiam, Mrs. Mary Louise Nichols and Mrs. E. O. Taylor, Miss Kate Pauline Abbott will sing and Mrs. Clara E. Webber will read.

Following an executive session at 1:30 o'clock Mrs. Abby Stevens will open the afternoon meeting at 2:15 o'clock with a roll call. Mrs. James Hardy will be the soloist. Mrs. Clara E. Webber, state superintendent of work among lumbermen, will describe "My Trip to the Lumber Camps."

Dinner for delegates will be served at W. C. T. U. hall on Elmwood road. Mrs. Louise Jones, organist and Mrs. L. A. Clark, chorister, will have charge of the musical numbers on the program.

YACHTS WORTH \$35,000 BURNED  
PORTLAND, Me.—Damage of \$2500 to three buildings and \$35,000 to yachts and power boats in the buildings or anchored in front of the yards was done today by fire in the boat yards of J. T. Davidson at South Portland.

## Meyer Jonasson & Co

Tremont and Boylston Sts.

## The Unusual IN Spring 1913 Styles

Outer Apparel for women and misses that is "different and uncommon;"—styles that have a decided air of individuality

Our supremacy in being the first house to show the new correct fashions is made more positive each season. : : :

Ladies who have recently come from New York City have informed us that our stock of new Spring Garments is larger and more beautiful than that of any of the prominent New York shops.

*The Prices of the balance of our Winter Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists and Furs are being reduced daily.*

*Take advantage of these wonderful bargains—Furs are sure to be higher in price next season*

### VERY SPECIAL

Persian Lamb Coat, full length, fine quality.  
Reduced from \$400.00 to \$265.00  
A great bargain.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

**TOO MUCH FERTILITY**  
"Wonderful soil here," said the traveler. "I've never seen such big corn."  
"Yes," said the farmer, "and we had to plan a small variety to keep it down to this size."—St. Paul Dispatch.

**EXTRA FARES THERE**  
"Profit hangs upon the straps," is the first lesson taught in the school of street railway management.—Toledo News-Bee.

**MAN'S WARDROBE**  
Monogram shirts,  
Fuzzy hats,  
Vanity bags,  
London spats!  
—Buffalo Evening News.

**THE SUN'S TURN**  
Like an amen to a preacher, like a "good-night" to a printer, like "excused" to a teacher, March 21 is to a winter.—Toledo Times.

**TRULY GRATEFUL**  
Miss Laura Gaston Young, the belle of Seanty Creek, dropt in on ye correlative.

spontaneous last Saturday and left us a mess of artichokes, a persimmon-fed possum and enough red peppers and sweet potatoes to trim and season the varmint. Call again, Wingless Seraph!—Cor. Memphis News Scimitar.

**DOESN'T PUSH AND HURRY**  
"What is an optimist, father?"  
"A real optimist, my son, is a man who passes up one car in the fond belief that the next one won't be so crowded."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**NECESSARY EXPENDITURE**  
"Why must you have a steamer trunk? You are not likely to cross the ocean any time soon."  
"Maybe not. But I found a label from a French hotel, and I must have a trunk to paste it on."—San Francisco Chronicle.

**AN EVEN TURN**  
She—I envy Miss Playne. She plays so well that one forgets how she looks. He—But you look so well that one forgets how you play.—London Opinion.

## DR. SARGENT TO TALK ON WALKING

Arrangements have been completed for a repetition of the educational demonstration of walking, which proved interesting when the Municipal Athletic Association presented it a month ago. The second demonstration will be given in the Boston University gymnasium Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. It will be conducted by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard University. He will give a talk on various forms of walking. Young women from the Sargent school, and young men who have been participants in the series of municipal walks will illustrate his talk.

### FREIGHT AUDITOR SPEAKS

John F. Turner, auditor freight accounts, Boston & Maine railroad, is the speaker today in the course of lectures for railroad men every Monday and Thursday afternoons in the old Fitchburg station building. Mr. Turner will explain how his department is run.

### EVERETT MAYOR HAS SECRETARY

Miss Eleanor J. Chambers, daughter of Mayor Chambers, became her father's private secretary today. She is the first private secretary for a mayor of Everett. Miss Chambers was graduated from the Everett high school in 1912.

### MR. WALKER POSTPONES SPEECH

Joseph Walker's speech before the Somerville Progressive Club has been postponed at the request of Mr. Walker to a date which will be announced later, says a statement from Progressive headquarters in Boston.

## MEMORIAL PLANS ARE FURTHERED

In furtherance of the erection of a \$2,000,000 memorial building, for which work the George Washington Memorial Association of Washington, D. C., has been formed, it is intended to have a representative committee in every one of the cities and towns of Massachusetts, which will work under the direction of the Massachusetts advisory council, of which Governor Eugene N. Foss is honorary chairman. Col. William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut bank, is treasurer.

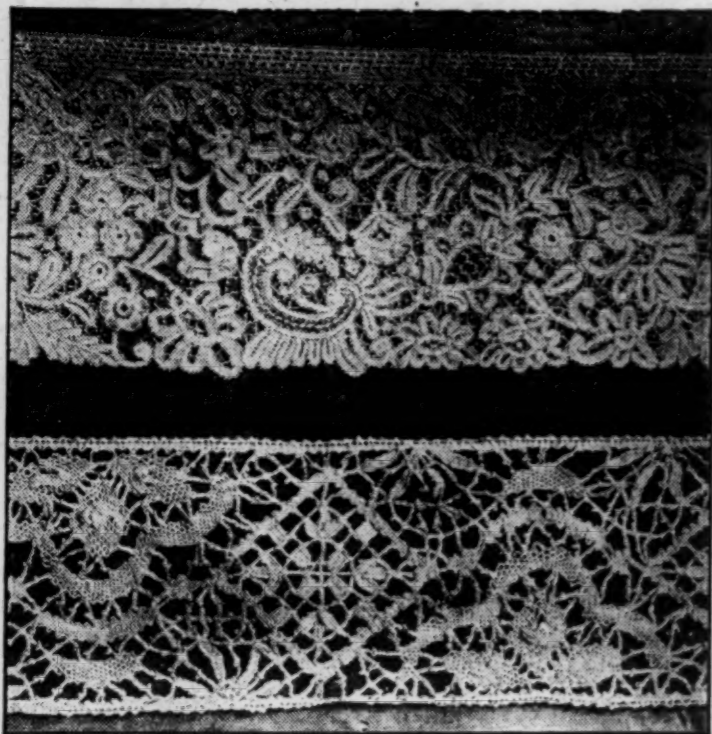
In accordance with plans prepared under the supervision of the commission of fine arts, the building will be of fire-proof construction faced with granite. It is to be erected on the land, a portion of which was recently occupied by the Pennsylvania railroad station. Congress provided a strip of green extending from the west esplanade of the Capitol to the Washington monument, known as the mall.

## SWIMMING POOL NEARS COMPLETION

CHICAGO—The first municipal swimming pool in Chicago is to be opened for residents of Washington Heights and Tracy when the bathing season starts. The "swimming hole" is an up-to-date natatorium, with diving paraphernalia, shower baths, dressing rooms and lockers. It has a capacity of 124,000 gallons, and will be filled with fresh water every day. The plant cost the city \$10,000.

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## BEAUTIFUL PILLOW LACE ART FOSTERED BY QUEENS



Duchess lace at top and Cluny below, two specimens of the dainty work much admired by women

THE words "Mechlin" and "Valenciennes" are as music to the ears of every woman, for there are few in any station of life who do not at times long for a touch of real lace.

Pillow lace offers many attractions to lovers of dainty fancy work, but so far it has not been made to any great extent in this country. The nearest approach to it is the popularity which Honiton lace making has enjoyed. This lace being made with a braid it is but partly real and is looked upon as being in the lowest scale of any of the pillow laces.

In considering lace making as a fancy work to be taken up at leisure times, instead of an industry, as in European countries, it presents one advantage over all other lines of needlecraft in that once the initial cost—which is very slight—is defrayed, it is the least expensive of all dainty handiwork. The utensils required are bobbins, bobbin winder and pillow; the latter is easily made by the worker. After that there is nothing to buy but the thread, which grows infinitely more valuable in the worker's hands. Not all varieties of pillow laces require the bobbins, for a needle is used in making some kinds of bobbins.

In making pillow lace a pattern is first drawn on paper, as in making needle point lace, after which it is pricked, the holes showing where pins shall be placed as a guide for the threads. The pattern is then fastened to the pillow and on the upper part of the pattern are fastened the ends of the threads from the bobbins and the latter then hang across the pillow. The weaving of the threads around the pins gives a woven effect to the compact portions of the design.

The origin of pillow lace is not at all certain. Claims are made to its invention by both Flanders and Venice, and there is some reason for believing that the claims of the latter place are well founded, as the earliest pattern books were published there in 1557. A Flemish tradition is to the effect that the last Crusaders brought the industry from the Holy Land. Another from the same country is that the originator conceived the idea of reproducing a cobweb seen on his sweetheart's apron by the weaving of fine threads. Venetians tell of a girl who received a gift of a piece of coral from her lover, and by imitating the intricate branches by the use of threads originated the industry.

But wherever the first seeds of pillow-lace making were sown, the industry grew and flourished. Genoa was quick to become interested, and today it is famous as producing Genoese guipure lace. On the island of Malta the Maltese cross was introduced into the patterns, which gave that lace a peculiar distinction. Today there is produced there the Maltese lace and much of the torchon lace which is worn.

Milan early learned the art from Genoa, and copied the tape guipure lace, substituting the Valenciennes ground. The present lace trade of Milan is carried on near Lake Como, and Point de Milan is one of fashion's favorites. The most important pillow lace-making centers today are Genoa, Malta, Flanders, Saxony, Bohemia, France and England.

It is in Flanders that pillow lace ranks highest as an industry, both in number of workers employed and in the grade of laces produced. Brussels produces the finest guipure laces. The highly favored Mechlin and Valenciennes are two of the principal Flemish laces. These are the daintiest of the pillow varieties, as very fine thread is used and a great number of bobbins, some patterns requiring as many as 500. Mechlin is the more elaborate of the two with a great variety of stitches. This has placed the value so high that the machine-made lace industry has made an effort to reproduce this variety with such excellent results and at prices within reach of the average woman, that comparatively little of the

real Mechlin is sold, although it is much admired by lace experts.

The chintilly lace industry, whence come fashion's favored tunics, has been transferred from Paris to Normandy, principally to Caen and Bayeux. It is said that the change was made because of the lower cost of living for the workers in Normandy.

In England there has been a marked revival in pillow lace within the last few years. The work is more or less confined to two districts—one in Devon, the other includes Northampton, Bedford and Buckingham.

The reigning queens have done much to promote the industry in England. The story is told of Catherine of Aragon, who had learned lace making in her native country, that during the long time spent at Amptill she gathered the peasant girls about her and taught them to make pillow lace, and today through their appreciation and love for their benefactress their descendants, the present lace makers, call some of their stitches and designs for Queen Catherine. Her successor, Anne Boleyn, was an admirer of laces, and it was not long before these same village maidens were called upon to make lace for her, using without doubt the same stitches and designs that had been taught them by Catherine. When Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne the art of lace making found in her another patron and the industry showed marked development during her reign.

Letters of Mary, Queen of Scots, written while she was a prisoner ask that more lace-making materials be sent to her, for this was one of her favorite pastimes while she was at Bolton castle and the castle of Chartley. From Sheffield lodge she wrote to the archbishop of Glasgow for some pretty little dogs, "for besides reading and working I take pleasure only in all the little animals I can get," and in the 100 and more designs for laces which she left either little birds or animals are represented.

The interest manifested by both Queen Victoria and Queen Alexandra in English-made laces is well remembered and the request of the latter that all laces worn by women at the coronation be, if possible, of English or Irish manufacture, was of great benefit to lace makers of those countries. The preference of her royal daughter-in-law, Queen Mary, for Carrick-macross and all Irish laces has done much to increase the popularity of those varieties in all countries.

Until the last few years real laces have been a luxury within the reach of the rich only, but because of the competition of the machine-made laces there has been forced on the hand-made industry a reorganization and rigid systematizing, in order that the hand-made laces may come into the market at prices not greatly above the machine-made. The old patterns have been studied by real lace makers with a view to copying the designs without using the fine, dainty stitches which require an endless amount of time. The result is that the patterns now made up for the masses are just as effective as the real old lace, are as thoroughly appreciated by all except experts, and are placed on the market at a price within reach of the popular trade.

## GELATIN JELLIES

A cooking school teacher gave her class recently the proportion of water required in making gelatin jellies. This is easily remembered, being a quarter of a cup of water to a quarter of a box and a cupful to a whole box. Gelatin should always soak, fully half a hour, says the Atlanta Constitution. Less gelatin is required to solidify a given amount of liquid in winter than in summer, and some fruit juices take more than others. Never use gelatin with pineapple, expecting the mixture to harden, for that result cannot be accomplished. A principle of the pineapple liquefies the gelatin.

## TRIED RECIPES

### SWEET POTATO TOAST

TWO cupfuls of hot mashed sweet potatoes add four tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of butter, 1½ cupfuls of milk, half a teaspoonful of salt and two eggs. Mix into a smooth paste. Cut stale bread into very thin slices, and spread with the paste; lay close together in a well buttered pan; sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, and bake in a hot oven until they begin to turn a golden brown. Serve hot.

### PYRAMID SALAD

Cut slices of canned pineapple in halves and soak them in olive oil for a few hours. Then pile on top of each slice silvered pieces of celery, blanched almonds and candied pineapple. Serve with mayonnaise and garnish with sprigs of wandering jew, the bright green of which blends well with the yellow of the pineapple.

**KIPPERED HERRING IN RAMEKINS**  
Use one herring for each ramekin, removing the skin and bones. Flake them with a fork. Butter the ramekins and put in the fish, add a little pepper and break an egg on top. Sprinkle with chopped parsley. Bake until the egg is firm.

### MAPLE APPLE SAUCE

Stew two quarts of paring and quartered apples in enough water to keep them from burning; adding one cupful of maple syrup when partly cooked. When the apples become soft, sprinkle with granulated sugar and remove from fire. Serve hot or cold.

### CHICKEN AND CHESTNUT SALAD

Mix half a cupful of diced chicken with half a cupful of cut celery and half a cupful of boiled chestnuts, cut in slices; add two tablespoonfuls of parboiled green peppers, minced fine, salt, and paprika; marinate with French dressing; cover with mayonnaise dressing.

### APRICOT TRIFLE

Cut cherries from a sheet of stale sponge-cake and place halves of fresh ripe apricots or peaches (or the canned fruit) upon them, with the centers of the fruit turned upward; fill with minced pineapple, garnish with whipped cream and place a cherry on each.—Good Housekeeping.

## HOME HELPS

One-half teaspoon of soda put into yeast will keep it from getting sour when yeast stands longer than usual.

Toughness of angel cake is often due to the fact that the eggs are not beaten properly. They should be beaten so stiff that they will "stand alone."

Pastry to which baking powder has been added should be placed in the oven as quickly as possible, otherwise the effect of the baking powder will be wasted.

To remove grease from a stove try this plan: Dip a cloth in dry soot and rub this well over the greasy parts; then apply the blacking and the spots will at once disappear.—Philadelphia Times.

## LEATHER POLISH

To make a polish for patent leather, make a mixture of one part linseed oil and two of cream. Mix it thoroughly and apply with a flannel, after removing every particle of dust from the shoes. Then rub the leather with a soft cloth.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

## MUCH COLOR IN NEW BLOUSES

Embroidery adds a distinguishing effect

MANY changes distinguish the new blouses. New materials have been designed expressly for them; novel combinations of materials have been made, and equally unusual combinations of color have been conceived. The color note which was reflected on the white waists has deepened into an entire blouse of a brilliant hue; and each day brings forth new styles, not only in the fashioning of the blouse, but in the shape of the collars, the sleeves and in the trimmings. The interest in blouses was aroused this winter after they had been overshadowed for several seasons by the one-piece costume.

The new blouses, however, are quite different from the regulation white shirt-waist, which has come to be part of what might be called "the American uniform," says a New York Tribune writer. It certainly is not an economical choice, for it requires frequent trips to the laundry, whence it may reappear in a wearable condition, or it may not, the chances being about equal. Yet a white shirt-waist is not a joy to the eye unless it is freshly laundered and immaculately clean.

The inharmonious ensemble resulting from the decided contrast in color at the waist line, and the practical cutting of the figure in two, is not becoming to the average woman. Yet the white shirt-waist has been universally adopted by the working girl and the woman of fashion and leisure. Possibly it may become the lesser of two evils, for comparatively few women have sufficient eye for color to combine harmoniously a blouse of a radiant color with a skirt equally flamboyant, and the new skirts are quite as brilliant in tone as are the blouses.

The safer choice is, undoubtedly, the blouse matching the skirt in color. The material, however, may be a contrasting

## WHITE, WITH PLAID TRIMMINGS

Rompers that are easy to adjust

ROMPERS of white material and prettily trimmed can be worn at almost any hour of the day. Those illustrated are simple and practical yet attractive.

The sailor collar is always becoming and the front closing makes the rompers easy to adjust. The sleeves can be made



in any preferred length and the knickerbockers can be drawn up by means of elastic inserted in the hems or left loose. For ordinary use, the drawn-up legs are apt to be preferred, for they protect the undergarments, but mothers are preparing for the warm weather and the rompers that are made with loose leg portions are excellent for play on the beaches or on the lake shore, for they can be rolled up to allow of wading.

For ordinary, every day, hard usage, gingham, percale and the like are the preferred materials but the white linen illustrated is attractive and dainty.

For the 4 year size, the rompers will require 3 yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming.

The pattern (7698) is cut in sizes for children from 2 to 6 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## SALES OF LINENS

Linens, which are crumpled and sometimes slightly soiled, must be disposed of and consequently the price is often appreciably reduced, says the Newark News. This makes it possible to obtain scarfs, pillow shams, odd towels, dollies and tea cloths at much under original figures.

## COLOR FIELD IS VERY ALLURING

Polonaise again a fashion feature

THE coats of the last season, with their deep round pointed backs and long curved fronts have paved the way so that the transition to the polonaise does not seem surprising. Whether or not it will be more than a tentative experiment remains to be seen. But at any rate the experiment is being made.

The saying, "Other times, other manners," is nowhere more sure of its application than in the realm of fashions. So it is quite to be expected that these twentieth century offerings in the polonaise should have their own distinguishing features. In one case where the polonaise is of deep pink panne velvet worn over a white charmeuse slip, it is extended in the back to form a pointed train. A girdle of silver gauze crosses outside the velvet in the back, but is drawn through openings several inches from the front edges of the polonaise and then continued in soft folds across the bust, forming the front of the corsetage.

To the woman of judgment, or better still, of intuition in such matters, the color field has rarely been more alluring so far as spring and summer wear is concerned. With white as the main groundwork of the costume, there is a fascinating variety of embroidery in color. While in the inevitable girdle, or sash, or belt, there is even greater latitude for the expression of one's individual fancy.

Some of the new provisions for these features are the soft Balkan silks, Roman stripes, moire velvet ribbons and leather of soft textures. The color note is given also by the buttons which, by the way, are as the sands of the sea for number. One striking white costume has

a girdle with long ends of rich moire velvet ribbon in a new shade of red, which the saleswoman persisted in calling "geranium," but which was far too deep and glowing to come under that head, says a New York Times writer. Up the front of the skirt, from border to waist line, was a diagonal row of high rounded buttons covered with the ribbon material.

Good-sized pearl buttons in unusual shapes come in many novel colors, either in solid tints or with colored rings or triangles on the natural pearl foundation. White blouses are trimmed with buttons resembling long scarlet seeds, the same shade being repeated either in the scarlet satin open collar or in the narrow velvet ribbon or the satin-covered cord made into a bow with long ends.

An imported frock of white French voile, with the upper part of the waist and the deep irregular border around the skirt of a lovely soft blue crepe, was trimmed with white ratine embroidery and small white pearl buttons. The latter were used with charming effect on two bands of the white voile which were carried without a break from the tops of the sleeves, up over the blue crepe shoulders to the edge of the low round neck.

In this frock, as in so many of the new models, the armhole was dropped to a horizontal position almost halfway between the shoulder and the elbow. There it was indicated by a small cord, or piping, of the blue crepe. In other models the color of the buttons was repeated in the cord at the dropped armhole. Or instead of a cord there is sometimes an open, fancy stitch joining of heavy silk or cotton thread. This colored treatment of the dropped armhole seam is one of the characteristic features of the new blouses.

## MODES IN BRIEF

Many of the new gowns have their skirts caught at the foot by buttons and ornamental straps.

On some of the high tan boots there is a little half-inch strap that fastens the top instead of the last two buttons.

The drop skirt has returned. Satin of the costume color is used for the drop. The skirts are being made for use with cloth and velvet suits.

The envelope shaped handbag is a fancy of the moment, and it comes in varied sizes and materials.

The separate chiffon blouse is much in evidence and it is combined effectively with a satin trimming.

Butterfly bows, instead of flat, square ones, are being used by the milliners. Expensive flowered ribbons in antique designs and with picot edges are used on hats in place of flowers.—Washington Star.

## GERMAN DISH

Cut two or three slices of bacon in small pieces and fry. When the dinner is about ready to be served add to the bacon and grease in skillet a half-cup of vinegar or more, three teaspoons of sugar and pinch of salt. Allow this to come to boil, and pour over lettuce broken in pieces; mix up and serve hot. A bit of chopped onion may be added if desired. This is a German dish and a favorite, pleasing the palate of those who would care for lettuce in no other way.—Los Angeles Express.

## A peculiarity of wearers of

## Redfern Corsets

is their loyalty to the corset of their choice.

We are told by distributors of Redfern Models that they trace daily a large percentage of their fittings to the recommendations of wearers of these models.

## Redfern W. ers

are easily distinguished by the beauty and suppleness of their figures. Each model is an art achievement. This is no theory; it is a fact—demonstrated daily.

Fortunately most women talk their clothes over with their friends, and a wearer when properly fitted with a Redfern unconsciously sounds its praises and is an outward expression of its perfection.

Spring models ready for your fitting

Found at all high-class shops.

\$3.50 to \$15.00



The Warner Bros. Co.  
New York—Chicago—San Francisco

## The Feature Stories of the MONITOR

are always interesting, instructive and timely. All the worthwhile news of the world is available in the Monitor daily. The news you want to know in the paper all the children can read. Always something bright and entertaining for young people in the Monitor.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

## SCOTCH LASS TELLS OF CAKES

Scones and Edinburgh shortbread

SOMETHING new in the way of "tea and things" was discovered the other day at a Scotch tearoom where scones and genuine Edinburgh shortbread were being served. There were oat cakes, too, and Pitcaithly bannocks as well.

"The scone has all the virtue of the toasted English muffin as a tea accessory," explained the Scotch lass who makes these breads. "And in addition, it isn't so likely to be soggy. The muffin has yeast in it, but the scone is made without, as you will see from my recipe which I brought from Dunfermline: One cup of flour, one quarter teaspoon of salt, one quarter teaspoon of cream of tartar, one half teaspoon of soda (small), one teaspoon of sugar."

"Mix all the dry ingredients together and then stir in enough buttermilk (about three quarters of a cup) on a well floured board, roll lightly to about one quarter inch in thickness. Cut this in eight, pie fashion, and put on a hot griddle. Do not grease the griddle. Bake until brown on one side, then turn over and bake on the other. Turn only once."

"The Scotch shortcake is really a cake. It looks like pie crust, but is not so rich and is sweeter. I cut the dough with a knife into triangles, because I think it rises better than when it is shaped with a cutter. In the large pastry shop in Edinburgh they roll the dough much thinner and cut into small round shapes."

Another variety of shortbread is the Pitcaithly bannock. I suppose the lady of Pitcaithly castle, in Perth, originated them, as all the great ladies in early times made their own cakes. This is simply the shortbread with nuts and any other good thing you may happen to have on hand stirred through it, says the Montreal Star.

To make the ordinary shortbread take seven ounces of flour, one ounce of rice flour, five ounces of butter, and two ounces of castor sugar.

Work all of this together with the hands until it is soft and the butter is well worked in. Make it into a round cake about one half inch thick; pinch the edges together and prick it all over with a fork. This keeps it from rising. Put it on a greased paper on a flat tin and bake in a slow oven until it is a

pale brown. One hour or more is not too long to bake.

In addition to these two cakes the Scotch use gingerbread for their tea, but instead of being in high squares as we make it, it is in small individual shapes like a muffin, and easier to handle, as the whole surface is firm.

Oatmeal when baked to a crisp gives the taste of nuts to a cake, and these oat cakes are a delicious bite, and yet not too rich. An old Scotch recipe for oat cakes is this:

Put two and one half handfuls of fine oatmeal in a bowl, with a teaspoon of sugar and a little salt. Pour over this one quarter pint of boiling water in which one ounce of butter or dripping has been melted. Mix well with a spoon, then turn out on a board and knead with the hands into a round shape. Take the rolling pin and roll out very thin, taking care to dust the pin well with meal to keep it from sticking. Pinch it around the edges with fingers and thumb and cut it in four pieces. Have the griddle nice and hot, then bring it to the edge of the board and slip the cakes on it. Fire on one side until edges begin to curl up; then toast the other side in front of the fire. An hour or two in a moderately hot oven makes them dry and crisp.

## DROP DUMPLINGS

I have heard a great many housekeepers say, "I never make drop dumplings; it is so hard not to have them heavy," and up to a few years ago I had the same feeling, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Now I tie an old napkin on the under side of the cover, and cook the dumplings just two minutes, and no man can say "bullets" to my dumplings. The cloth absorbs the steam and prevents it from dropping back in the kettle.

## RAFFIA BETTER

Raffia is much better for hanging pictures than cord or wire, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. It is a bear the strain of heavy pictures without cutting or breaking and is much neater looking and less conspicuous.

# New Books, Notes and Facts of Interest in Field of Literature

## PRESIDENT-ELECT POWERFUL AND FACILE IN STYLE AS A WRITER

These Qualities Regarded as Significant in Light of College Library Visits in Drafting Inaugural

### HIS WORKS CITED

**P**RESIDENT-ELECT WILSON is depicted as stopping while writing a first draft of his inaugural and, unattended by detectives, proceeding across the Princeton campus to the college library to consult a desired book. Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland and Taft did not thus compose their state papers. President Roosevelt may have.

But let it not be inferred that the coming inaugural of the historian and educator will be pedantic because adorned with an apt quotation or supplemented (when printed) with a footnote. None of Mr. Wilson's discussions of political matters before he entered the field of practical politics were justly open to that indictment. None of his messages as Governor of New Jersey and none of his speeches as a presidential candidate failed to make connection with the mind of the man on the street. He is not likely to lose the art of popular exposition of weighty themes simply by becoming President. In fact, after men may about his theories and purposes as a statesman and educator, they usually agree on his extraordinary power of statement and his felicity of style, both as writer and as speaker. Consequently there is general expectation that whatever else he may or may not do, he is to write a series of state papers such as the country has not had since Lincoln's time, viewing them simply as models of English prose employed in political discussion.

It is because of this quality as a stylist, as well as owing to his eminence as a public official, that there is satisfaction throughout America, in literary and educational circles, over the announcement of first British and new American editions of many of the books that Mr. Wilson wrote or he became a busy college president, Governor and presidential candidate. His Boston publishers are planning a limited edition of certain of his admirable essays, and another Boston publisher some time ago brought forth a new edition of "The State," which, together with his book on "Congressional Government," set forth fully his views on the American political structure prior to his practical experience in dealing with legislators and bosses.

No doubt when he retires four, six or eight years hence he will wish to revise formally many opinions found in these excellent books. It is interesting to note that the volumes are being substituted now in some universities and colleges where Mr. Bryce hitherto has had unchallenged sway.

The New York publishers, who some years ago induced Mr. Wilson to write a history of the United States are issuing a new edition and it also is being

syndicated in a large number of papers throughout the country, the reader getting it on the installment plan. In this way a multitude of persons are both refreshing their memory of national history and at the same time getting acquainted with the author as a thinker and stylist.

The same firm also has brought forth a new edition of the life of "George Washington" by Mr. Wilson, with its inimitable illustrations by Howard Pyle. This book was written at a time when the author was doing his best work as a man of letters prior to assuming the burdens of Princeton's presidency. It combines the best qualities of the two schools of historical writing, the idealistic and the realistic, that of Macaulay and Froude, and that of Freeman and Stubbs. Renewed circulation of this estimate of a Virginia President by a Virginia-born President-to-be, will serve a double purpose of enlightenment. For a first-class biography reveals the character of the biographer as clearly as it does that of the person depicted.

Of the two lives of Mr. Wilson that appeared during the presidential campaign, one at least is coming forth soon, much enlarged and up-to-date. Formerly biographies of public men were not quite so contemporaneous; but both in Europe and America the custom is growing. Such a work, of necessity almost, is both partial and partisan, and it practically amounts to not much more than an advocate's brief for the person portrayed. But it is illuminating, nevertheless, especially if the biography be well done from the standpoint of style and inclusion of important documents. If the latter detail is attended to, it often will happen that data will be saved forever that otherwise might be lost to a later biographer coming to the task with the more objective and more discriminating point of view.

Publication of some of the writings of Mr. Wilson in London simultaneously with his inauguration as President will serve a useful purpose in showing the British public that America can occasionally, if not often, produce the type of man of affairs that has so often been evolved by the English and Scotch universities, namely a lover of literature and of politics, of the humanities and of humanity. Burke and Bagehot are persons whom Mr. Wilson admires with an ardor that he bestows upon few other mortals. He is a lover of the best poetry as well as of the prose of the motherland, and he feeds his soul on Wordsworth and Browning. The type of educational discipline that he partially set up and restored in prestige during his presidency at Princeton was more like that of Cambridge and Oxford than it was like that of Berlin and Paris. He is of a kind of public man that Lord Morley best typifies today in British politics, a kind that no previous President of the nation has carried to quite such a point of development.

It is fortunate, therefore, that the British reading public is to have the chance of assessing to use one of Mr. Wilson's favorite expressions—the man through the process of reading his essays, his biography of Washington and his position of political philosophy. Thus

read, he will be better understood as his policy as President unfolds.

Not a few Americans might with advantage take the same course of reading. Pride in having an executive who is a man of letters, an historian and a student of comparative government, as well as political leader, is a sufficient incentive if no other exists. That France and the United States at the same time should be coming under the executive leadership of "intellectuals" is a coincidence worth reflection upon by critics of democracies.

## NEW NETHERLAND, NAME OF PROVINCE, HAD NO "S"

**A**MONG the lapses and discrepancies that besprinkle the pages of written history, none is of more tenacious obstinacy than that which gives a plural form to the name of the Dutch-American province that cradled the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware. Patiently, throughout the years, a few writers, from time to time, have pointed out that the correct name is singular—New Netherland. Yet, to this day, in public addresses, in articles light and heavy, in essays professing to be historical and even critical, and in books of serious value, as well as in current speech, the plural form is encountered, though correct information lies all about, waiting to be received.

### John Brodhead's Task

In 1814, the Legislature of the state of New York appointed John Romeyn Brodhead, who had been an attaché of the American legation at The Hague, to collect transcripts of all documents to be found in the archives of Holland, France and England, relating to the early history of the state. He worked three years at this task, and brought home 80 volumes of manuscripts. Later, these were admirably arranged and printed in 15 quarto volumes under the title "Documents Relative to the Early History of New York," and are now accessible in the public libraries. To these volumes the student may turn for authentic data, and it is but to glance over the documents spread upon their pages to find that they all relate to a New Netherland.

Here are verbatim transcripts of resolutions of the States General, acts of the Assembly of XIX, charters, patents, drafts of special grants, proclamations, briefs, secretaries' minutes, petitions, remonstrances, memorials, schedules, official correspondence; and all, wherever written, in whatever circumstances, and in whatever language, use the singular form of the name.

Elsewhere, Mr. Brodhead himself does not hesitate to characterize the plural use as a "vulgar error" and says: "The original Dutch in every case is Nieuw Nederlandt and de Nieuw Nederlanden."

### First Official Use

The name was first officially used in 1614. In that year the States-General of Holland issued a trading charter to the "United New Netherland Company," based on the discoveries of Block, Christiaens and others. The original of this charter is now in the royal archives at The Hague, and is one of the documents copied by Mr. Brodhead. He speaks of the region as "now named New Netherland, as can be seen by a Figurative Map hereto annexed."

The great Dutch geographer, De Laet, and the Dutch historians Van Meteren, Wassenaar and Van Aitzema, as well as lesser ones, use the singular form, and the historical writers living in New Netherland—Melyn, Van der Donck, De Vries, De Rasieres, Cregier and all others—do the same. Also the poets of the province, of whom there were at least three of very respectable attainment, sing always in praise of New Netherland. Thus Jacob Steendam:

New Netherland, thou noblest spot of earth,  
Where Bounteous Heaven ever pourest  
forth  
The fulness of His gifts, of greatest worth,  
Mankind to nourish.

Dr. William Elliot Griffith writes: "The Dutch patriots gave the land of hope in America not a plural form, but one that had recalled united Patria, the seven free and independent states forming the Dutch Republic, now one country and one nation. The new name reflected 'the Union,' one and indivisible. It was, and should always be ever, in speech and writing, New Netherland."

### Muller Catalogues

A valuable sidelight is thrown upon this subject of the name by the catalogues of Frederick Muller, the famous bookseller and bibliographer of Amsterdam and literary agent for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The catalogues for 1872 and 1875 together furnish about 70 titles under the heading New Netherland, presenting an "essay towards a Dutch-American Bibliography." The books are in English, French and Dutch. There is not a plural form of the name among them, and the same is true of other similar catalogues.

One instance of the curious "savvy" with which this distinction of form is ignored is furnished by a compilation published in Edinburgh in 1888. It is number XXVII of "Collectanea Adamantæ," and is called, "Papers Relating to the First Settlement of New York by the Dutch," etc. It contains a list of the immigrants into New Netherland, from 1637 to 1664, taken from the "Documentary History of New York," and also the "Description and First Settlement of

### NEW BOOKS

- "The Maid of Middles' Haven"—By Gabrielle E. Jackson. McBride, Nast & Co., New York.
- "Italian Lanes and Highroads"—By Russell W. Leary. McBride, Nast & Co., New York.
- "Vistas in Sicily"—By Arthur Stanley Riggs, F. R. G. S. McBride, Nast & Co., New York.
- "The Maiden Manifest"—By Della Campbell MacLeod. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.
- "The Stock Exchange From Within"—By William C. Van Antwerp. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

### NEW STATUE IN FRONT OF ART MUSEUM



Work of French sculptor was probably part of a group and is shown near entrance, a glimpse of which is seen in picture

### WORK OF UNKNOWN FRENCH SCULPTOR IN MUSEUM COURT

A work by an unknown French sculptor has been added to the group of statues in the forecourt of the Museum of Fine Arts. Conjecture has it that the piece was probably part of a large group, possibly one of the two figures at either end of a base of monument. The design would

### PHRASES THAT NEED TO BE SCRUTINIZED CAREFULLY

**Terms That Are Common and Familiar and Apparently Worthy Sometimes Used as a Cloak for Casuistry**

### PUBLIC WELLBEING

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK  
The terms "public welfare," "general welfare," "public well being" are tolerably familiar to our readers. We have used them ourselves many times because they seemed the best to use and no doubt we shall use them many times again. We have as well often called our readers' attention to the serious need to scrutinize most carefully and jealously words and phrases in current use, lest an utterly improper meaning be imported with them and the public be thus deceived. The terms that we quote above are susceptible of quite as much sinister misuse as any other, and throughout the history of the world they have been made the cloak for more casuistry and more deception than any other. It ought to be remembered that simply because a scheme is proposed as having to do with the general welfare, simply using these words does not establish the fact that the general welfare is really going to be sustained. The simple statement by A that a thing is for B's welfare by no means constitutes it such. This is matter of opinion and of fact. To make the scheme, whatever it may be, one of the "general welfare," A and B must be in agreement about it; A may mean very well, although he does not always, and he may quite honestly be convinced that he is right, but that has nothing whatever to do with B. This second party has a right not to be convinced against his convictions in many relations of human affairs.

Schemes for the general welfare have been and are many and take various forms. The simplest and perhaps most easily understood is that which takes the form of a provision for public order. There is, to be sure, a minority that contends that all laws ought to be abolished, but fortunately it is a very small one, while the majority that believes in laws and their enforcement for the protection of life, time and property is very large. The convictions of this majority are founded on two facts—first, that mankind naturally prefers to live peacefully, and second and most important, that men are agreed what breaches of public order should be prevented or punished, and this agreement is founded on experience. The cure of disorder may still be in an empirical stage, but the ordinary, everyday methods of maintaining public peace are matters of agreement all over the civilized world. A matter such as this is plainly one of the "general welfare," because there is a general agreement on the subject and a voluntary tendency on the part of the members of society to protect one another against certain trespasses on the rights of the individual and of that society as well. But one cannot speak as confidently of other schemes of general welfare.

seem to carry out this theory that the piece was so planned, though evidently never set up in a public place. The work is well modeled upon the Greek tradition, and much is made of the drapery. Most of the weight appears to be upon the figure's right foot, a little on the toes of the left foot and considerable upon the right elbow. The drawing in of interest, carried out by the lines of the figure, of the draperies and in the direction of the sleeping dog, all indicate that this was part of a large group of which perhaps this alone was finished.

Because one man or a body of men say that a certain thing proposed is for the "general welfare" it does not follow that it is so, because it lacks proof.

If a thing is for the general welfare then the general public has a right to be heard on the subject, because it can be deduced from no other source than the public's manifested desire that it wants a thing to be vital to its welfare. "For the public good" is an ominous and unpleasant phrase in the public's history. There are certain dogmatists in vogue doing, is its proposition, that seem incapable of understanding not only another's point of view but that that point of view may not take its nourishment from dogma but from a tested experience. The word "quack" sometimes seems as dangerous to use as "heterodoxy," though we have no more love for quacks than anybody else. But just as heterodoxy would seem to be "the other fellow's doxy," so quackery would sometimes appear to be the other fellow's practice. All vocabularies, like Gaul, are divided into three parts; the first for one's friends, the second for those that do not agree with one and the third for those that it is hoped will agree with one, and among the three some very pretty shiftings take place. The dogmatist, who, by the way, flourishes quite the same in a democracy as anywhere else, when he gets upon the "general welfare" knows no inconsistencies, and there's an end on't. There must be no argument because the "general welfare" is concerned, and who argues obstructs the "general welfare," and who does this is an enemy to his fellow citizens. There is a good deal of putty in the cracks of this syllogism, but it pleases a great many. Whatever one's prepossessions may be, it will be found that the "general welfare" and "general freedom" are by no means always synonymous terms. No one advocates freedom to do what is wrong, but certainly every one craves the freedom to preserve the fruits of what is right.

### VACATION NAVAL SERVICE IS TOPIC

Training of college men in things nautical, as planned by President A. Lawrence Lowell so as to fit them for naval service in time of war will be explained to students of Harvard tomorrow evening at the annual. President Lowell and Capt. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N., and Prof. Ira N. Hollis of the engineering school at Harvard will speak.

Voluntary service of two or three months in summer on a battleship or training ship will be called for.

### RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. TO DINE

Opening a campaign by the association in the district surrounding the South station, L. Wilbur Messer, secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., will speak this evening at the eleventh annual dinner of the Boston branch of the Boston & Maine Y. M. C. A. at 6:30 o'clock in the dining room of the South station. W. C. Kendall, C. H. Nowell and E. F. Stone are the dinner committee.

### MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

#### THE FAVORITE

If you'd have people "take to you"  
And learn to like you more and more,  
Why, here's the thing for you to do:  
Speak kindly and don't slam the door.

Just to prove that the public is not always intent upon getting all it can for the money, it is worth while noting that but very few transatlantic passengers find fault when it happens that the ship completes the voyage in a day's less time than they thought it was going to make it when they bought their tickets.

#### ELUCIDATED

First Auto Owner—What do you presume is the incentive at the bottom of this new walking habit we read about?  
Second Auto Owner—I shouldn't be surprised to find it is the price of gasoline.

If General Castro is finally given permission to go about where and when he will in this country, he can soon make good all that it has cost him for legal advice in obtaining his liberty by going into vaudeville.

#### SELF-PRaise

The trouble with the self-made man  
Too often is, alas!  
He used, in carrying out his plan,  
Too much of sounding brass.

Many people affect to believe that but for the assistance of Theodore Roosevelt Mr. Wilson might not have been elected President of the United States, yet up to the present time we have not heard that the President-elect is planning to offer Mr. Roosevelt a cabinet or a consular position.

#### MAN WANTED

"My mission in life is to save young men,"  
Said the lecturer, when, in fun,  
A young lady said, with her cheeks blushing red:  
"Be so kind as to save me one."

### DISFRANCHIZED WOMAN SPEAKS

"How it Feels to Be Disfranchized" was the subject of a talk Sunday afternoon by Mrs. Henry W. Pinkham at the reception given by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in its rooms at 858 Boylston street. Mrs. Pinkham, who was formerly a resident of Colorado, said that women in Massachusetts and other states are not working harder to get the vote simply because they do not realize the privileges the vote would give them.

In Colorado, she said, as soon as the women could vote they used the vote to protect their homes, first by dealing with the temperance question and then by getting justice for their children.

She gave it as her opinion that by voting for Judge Ben B. Lindsey the women of Colorado did more for the children of the state and of the entire country than could have been accomplished by years of charity work. She declared that the vote must be the weapon of civilized woman as it is of civilized man, and now that she had been deprived of the franchise by moving to Massachusetts, she would not be content until she had again gained the right.

**MERCHANTS CHANGE SECRETARY**  
SALEM, Mass.—George E. Plummer, for nine years secretary of the Salem Merchants Association, has resigned, and Clarence G. Baker has been elected in his place.

### AMUSEMENTS

#### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT, 7:30 to 11:30. THURSTAN AND ISOLDE. Frontstadt, Gar. Fontana, Wei, Laskov. Concl. Weingartner.  
WED., 7:30 to 11:30. SPECIAL MATINEE. LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK. HANSEL AND GRETEL. Selmann-Helak, Fisher, Swartz, Robinson (debut), Hipsley, Concl. Andre-Caplet. Followed by Act I of COP. FILIA. Gail, Cronan, Faisl, Concl. Stoor.  
WED., 7:30 to 11:30. DON GIOVANNI. Destina, Amundsen, Nielsen, McCormack, Marcon, Marcon, De Segovia, Concl. Weingartner.

FRI., 8 to 10:40. First time in Boston. JAMILETTE, by Bizet. Weingartner-Marcel, Labille, Glacques, Concl. Weingartner. Followed by I PAGLIACCI. Mitek, Zenatello, Folsie, Fournel, Concl. Moranzoni.  
SAT., 7:30 to 11:30. DON GIOVANNI. Destina, Amundsen, Harnes, McCormack, Marcon, Didur, Marcones. Concl. Weingartner.

FRI., 8 to 11:30. SPECIAL PERFORMANCE. Prices, 50c to \$5. OTHELLO. Weingartner-Marcel, Claessens, Zenatello, Folsie, Dine. Concl. Weingartner.  
SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, 3:15 to 5. Feb. 15. Soloist, Mme. Weingartner-Marcel. Concl. Felix Weingartner. Prices 50c to 2.  
FEB. 23. Soloists, Lina Cavalieri and Mura-tore. Concl. Andre-Caplet. Prices 50c to \$2.50. Downtown office, Reister's, 122 Boylston St. Mason and Hamlin Piano used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

#### BURTON HOLMES

FRI'DY AT 8:15  
SAT'AY 8:15  
SAT'AY 8:30  
ALSO FRI'Y EVE., FEB. 21  
SAT. Mat., Feb. 22. BUENOS AIRES  
25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 NOW

Jacob Sleeper Hall, 1688 Boylston Street  
**Hoffmann Quartet**  
Thursday Evening, Feb. 13, at 8:15

PROGRAM: Quartet Op. 18 No. 4, Beethoven. Friss Lieder. Italian Serenade. H. Wolf: Quartet Op. 41 No. 3, Schumann.  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c at Boston University and at the Hall on evening of concert.  
**JORDAN HALL**  
Wednesday Afternoon, Feb. 12, at 3  
VITA  
ANTON WITK  
HEINRICH ARNKE  
THIRD (LAST) CONCERT  
Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, at Jordan Hall, Reister's, Symphony Hall.

## LITERARY NOTES

**N**O ONE more competent than John Graham Brooks could have been found, perhaps, to write the book on "American Syndicalism," which the Macmillans will publish.

It is interesting to see the school of journalism at Columbia University sending forth "The Art and Business of Story Writing," by Walter B. Pitkin, one of the teaching staff.

Sir Oliver Lodge's "Modern Problems" will find an American constituency awaiting the book because of his reputation as a physicist, who at the same time is interested in matters of religion.

A translation of Maximilian Harden's "Monarchs and Men," with its searching character analyses of prominent men in Europe, is coming from the John C. Winston & Co. press.

The University of Chicago has become the American representative and cooperator with the University of Cambridge in publication of periodicals and books.

"Ability to Converse," by Stanley Bigh, will attract the attention of persons who deprecate influences in American life that make against continuance of a fine art.

The first volume of the complete English edition of the dramatic works of Hauptmann, which B. W. Huebner is publishing, is commended for the excellence of its translation.

Paul Elmer More, editor of the Nation, is to send forth another book of literary criticism next month. "The Drift of Romanticism" will have Houghton Mifflin Company for its American, and Constable & Co., for its English publisher.

Winston Churchill's coming novel "The Inside of the Cup" will disclose his interest in problems of religion and in the difficulties that face clergymen of today who find themselves at odds with their

laymen in solving social and ethical problems.

Fannie Stearns Davis, whose verse in the magazines has attracted attention of late, is bringing forth a collection of her poems under the title "Myself and I."

At the coming Borden sale of books, manuscripts, and works of art the unique collection of George Cruikshank's drawings made by John B. Gough, the temperance advocate, will be sold. Gough and Cruikshank were close friends.

Edna Ferber, after experimenting with New York as a place of residence, has returned to Chicago. She announces quite a new type of story for her next realistic yet optimistic comments on life in the American business world.

Gouverneur Morris, inheritor of an ancient name among residents of Manhattan, and well known as short story writer, has sent forth his first novel, "The Penalty."

A seventh edition of Prof. E. H. Griggs' "The New Humanism" has been issued.

Thomas Nelson Page, in his latest book, "The Land of the Spirit," continues to write of the South as it was.

Lichtenberger's "The Evolution of Modern Germany," regarded as the best appreciation of the Germans by a Frenchman, is to be published by Henry Holt & Co.

Miss Patrick, head of the American school for girls, maintained in the environs of Constantinople, has utilized her time in travel to adjacent regions made famous in history, and she tells of some of her experiences in "Sappho and the Island of Lesbos."

The estimate of Chaucer by Emile Legouis, Sorbonne lecturer at Harvard this year, has been translated and issued by E. P. Dutton & Co.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

## Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

## EASTERN

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## FURNITURE

C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

## FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVING

HERSUM & CO., Inc.—Movers of Furniture, Pianos, etc. Auto trucks used. Storage, 636 Mass. ave. Phone Camb. 735.

## NEW YORK CITY

**AGENCY**  
E. MABEL FLOOD (Pub. Sten.), Stenographers, Office Help, etc., furnished free. 320 Broadway. Phone North 045.

## ART

"LA BOTTEGA," 28 East 28th St. Objects of Art and Reproductions Italian Terra Cotta, China, Frames.

## ARTISTIC CARDS

MESSAGES OF CHEER for all occasions. Quarterly covers, THE BOOK & ART EXCHANGE, S. W. cor. Madison and 24th.

## BOOKS

THE BOOKERY PUBLISHING CO.—Books manufactured for public and private use. 12 E. 28th st., N.Y. Tel. Murray Hill 3260.

## BOOKBINDERS

PIFFER BOOKBINDING CO., Inc. All kinds of Bookbinding. 141 E. 25th St. Phone 2500 Mad. Sq.

## BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER

FOR HOME COOKING and efficient service nothing better can be found than OLIVIA'S CAFE, 44 West 22nd st., N.Y. Phone Gramercy 5224.

## CORSETS

GOSSARD FRONT LACED CORSETS—Also back laced corsets; fitted by experienced corsetiers, \$3.50 up; corsets to order, \$10 up; send postal for booklet. OLIVIA'S CAFE CO., 44 West 22nd st., N.Y. Phone Gramercy 5224.

## DECORATIVE HOME FURNISHINGS

HIMES-COX STUDIOS, 30 East 34th st., New York. Harmonious home planned and executed; shopful of original, exclusive art objects.

## DENTISTS

DR. CHAS. O. PRASE, DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, 101 West 72nd st., Phone 39 Columbus.

## DRESSMAKING

MRS. WILSON, formerly with Mrs. Osborn Co.; original designs; evening and afternoon gowns; trousseaus, 28 E. 28th st., Tel. 4603 Mad. Sq.

## ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION

JOHN T. WHITEHEAD & SON, Supplies and Repairs a Specialty, 1000 Sixth ave., Tel. Columbus 140.

## GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

CHELSEA SQUARE BUREAU OF INFORMATION Agency, Mary Carter Nelson, 150 Fifth ave., Phone 428 Gramercy.

## GOWNS

PEARL STORY, 2010 Broadway, GOWNS and WAISTS, Corner 68th Street, Tel. 5732 Columbia.

## EASTERN

## NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

**HAIRDRESSING**  
MISS KRUSE, Hairdressing and Manicuring Parlors, 2570 Broadway, N.Y. Tel. River 1751.

**LUNCHEON**  
THE FERNERY—25 East 33d st. "The Oldest Tea Room in New York." Breakfast, luncheon, afternoon tea, club dinner.

**MILLINERY**  
TRIMMED WINTER HATS Reduced to \$5.00 each MISS E. BROWN, 47 Fifth Ave.

**PAPER HANGER AND DECORATOR**  
WILLIAM F. ALLAN, Wall coverings dry cleaned without removal. Tel. Bryant 5844, 10 East 42d st.

**PHOTOGRAPHER**  
PALK, 14 W. 53d st. (opp. Waldorf) Color portraits produced entirely by Photography. Seize printer. Carbon enlargements.

**PICTURES AND FRAMES**  
UNIQUE AND ARTISTIC PICTURES and Framing at extremely low prices. THE PICTURECRAFT SHOP, 43 E. 24th St.

**PRINTERS**  
THE RICHARDSON PRESS, 154 Leonard st. (Phone 582 Franklin). Booklets, Post Cards, Publications.

THE WILLET PRESS, 6 West 20th St., New York. Printers of catalogues, booklets and job work.

**REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE**  
ARTHUR H. COHEN, Insurance—Business Leasing—Loans, 1047 Broadway, Phone Bryant 114.

MISS LEWIS, Real Estate and Insurance, 500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Bryant 4057, 4058.

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**ANTIQUES**  
Furniture—Refined—Refinished T. J. SCARBROUGH, 309 So. Frazier St. Phone Belmont 1749-L.

**ART NOVELTIES**  
QUARTERLY COVERS, Markers, Books, etc. Book & Art Exchange, 241 Perry bldg., Branch, The Preston Atlantic City, N. J.

**CORSETS**  
BOSTON SPECIALTY front-laced corsets. Unequalled for comfort, durability, style, economy. Call or send for MRS. S. T. BAYLISS, 5217 Cedar ave., W. Phila.

THE NU BONE CORSET—For appointments at customer's home address MRS. SMITH, 190 Maplewood av., Germantown, Pa.

**DENTISTS**  
DR. AUSTIN MACD. LOWRIE, 424 Chester Avenue, Phone Woodland 3255-W, Philadelphia, Pa.

**GOWNS AND LINGERIE MAKERS**  
MRS. O. B. MORRIS, Gowns and Lingerie, Specialty Skirts, 304 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

**MANICURING AND HAIRDRESSING**  
MANICURING, HAIRDRESSING—MADAM E. V. FESSLER, Denzels bldg., N. W. 11th and Market sts. Entrance on 11th.

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING—By appointment, MISS WILHELMINA H. KIMSEY, 2002 N. 11th st., Philadelphia.

**MILLINERY**  
KESSEL and JUSTICE, MILLINERY, 130 South Fifteenth st.

**NOVELTY SHOP**  
CLARA S. SMITH invites the inspection of the GERMAN TOWN NOVELTY SHOP, 64 W. Chelton ave.; exclusive novelties, art needlework, beadcraft and gift ideas.

**WOMAN'S EXCHANGE**  
FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES of WOMEN'S HANDIWORK; also cards and booklets for sale at 5217 Cedar ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**  
DEPARTMENT STORES  
McCREERY & CO., DRY GOODS, Wood St., at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY**  
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO., Diamonds direct from the cutters, 435-437 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## RICHMOND, VA.

**STORAGE**  
W. FRED RICHARDSON, INC., Fireproof Storage and Transfer Department, Main and Belvidere sts., Richmond, Va.

## CENTRAL

## CHICAGO, ILL.

**ART**  
ARTISTIC GIFT SHOP—Books, Posters, Books, Valentines, etc. BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE, room 304, 81 E. Madison st.

HELEN C. LEIDERWOOD, formerly with Caroline M. Rusy. A new and complete line of Books, Lesson Markers and art objects appealing to Arts and Crafts. 1116 South Michigan ave.

**CLASSES IN OIL, Water Colors and China Painting.** Order work collected. STUDIO, 3901 Drexel boulevard, Mrs. A. W. Oviatt.

**ARTS AND CRAFTS**  
THE ARTS AND CRAFTS BOOK SHOP, 616 Monroe Bldg., Chicago

Successor to Caroline M. Rusy. The same well known exclusive stock will be carried.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
CORSON'S EXCLUSIVE SHOE SHOP, Lewis last, H. Boley & Madison st. High class reliable shoes for all.

**CARPET AND RUG CLEANING**  
D. H. SHOUKRAI, Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets Cleaned and Repaired, 1352 East 47th Street, Phone 1861.

**CLEANERS**  
WM. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER, Dressing Apparel, House Furnishings, 6330 Madison ave. Tel. Hyde Park 178.

**CORSETS**  
MISS J. FREDERSEN, Howd Corsets, Accessories and Lingerie, 732 Stewart bldg.

**GIFT SHOP**  
KADE—GOD KRAFT SHOP, Art Novelties, Baskets and Neckwear, 3048 Cottage Grove, Drexel Bank Building.

STUDIO—1028 Pine Arts bldg.—A great variety of hand-made articles to suit the individual taste. Tel. Harr. 0003.

**GOWNS**  
High Class Apparel for Ladies, Phone Oakland 2265, 1351 E. 47th st.

**LADIES' TAILOR**  
H. ZEISS, Suite 1612, Heyworth Building, New scientific way, two fittings.

Ladies' plain suit, \$30.00 up; on 48 hours' notice. Phone Randolph 1174.

**GOWNS AND FASHIONABLE COSTUMES**  
MORTON & MORTON, Makers of Hats and Gowns, including Tailored Suits, Silk Lined Net Evening Gowns for \$50 and more. Prompt attention, 111 So. Oak Park av., Oak Park, Ill.

**GROCERIES**  
ORCHARD & ORCHARD "Service" means quality, fair price, prompt delivery, 1443 E. 53rd st., Tel. Hyde Park 635.

**HAIRDRESSING**  
E. WILLCUTTS, Hairdressing, Shampooing, Manicuring, Hair Goods, 470 Kenwood avenue, Phone Oak 3484.

**KODAK WORK**  
KOENIG STUDIO, 4515 Evanston Avenue, Mail us your films for developing; workmanship best ever.

**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR**  
WALTER J. UHL, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor, cleaning, repairing and pressing, 1400 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

**LAUNDRIES**  
ORIENTAL LAUNDRY CO., Telephone Monroe 2, 1222 Madison Street

**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
LEA O. JAMES, Suits \$30 and \$35. Tel. Harr. 7706, 506 Baltimore bldg., 22 Quincy st., Also ladies' suits.

**MEN'S TAILORS**  
FRANK A. ROSE, 310 Mallers Bldg., 5 E. Wabash Ave. Tel. 1001.

LOUIS THURINGER & CO., Best Tailoring, Moderate Prices, 412-413 Hartford bldg., 8 S. Dearborn st.

**MILLINERY**  
MISS AMY M. SIMPSON, MISS FUDOR, Millinery Importers, 17 W. Wabash Ave., Suite 601, Chicago.

**NOVELTIES**  
NETTIE SPOOR HANAUER, 741 Pine Arts Bldg., Chicago—Originally designed bags and muffs purvey of imported textiles; also a varied assortment of dainty, inexpensive novelties for gifts.

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**  
OTTO E. HAHN, painting and decorating, Paints, glass wall paper, 1220 Clarendon ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1174.

**CHICAGO, ILL. (Continued)**  
**PHOTOGRAPHY**  
High Class Photographic Portraits and Enlargements. The Studio of a Square Deal Always. KOENIG STUDIO, 104 So. Michigan ave., 800 N. Clark st., 4515 Evanston ave.

**PRINTERS**  
KENFIELD-LEACH CO., PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGS, Day and Night, Pressrooms and Linotypes, 44-47 Plymouth Court, Phone Harrison 74—All Departments.

**RESTAURANTS**  
THE CLOVER, 208 S. Wabash ave. THE HEARTH, 141 N. Wabash ave. THE CLOVER, 223 S. Wabash ave. THE CLOVER, 529 S. Wabash ave. THE MADISON, 221 W. Madison st., near 5th ave.

For men and women, Cafeteria plan second floor. Elevator service.

**CHAMPAIGN, ILL.**  
**COAL AND LUMBER**  
ALEXANDER LUMBER COMPANY, 65 North Walnut st., Lumber, coal and a complete line of building materials.

**GENERAL CONTRACTORS**  
WM. CURTIS—General Contractor and Builder, Hardwood floors a specialty, 806 W. Springfield ave., Champaign.

**JEWELRY**  
MISS RAY L. BOWMAN—Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks, fine Watch Repairing, Walker Opera House.

**LADIES' TAILOR**  
LADIES' TAILOR—General repair work including Fur, MRS. MARY COSTELLO, 204 N. Randolph st., Champaign.

**URBANA, ILL.**  
**CANDY**  
DELICIOUS "Betty Bon Bons," strictly home made, 50c the pound prepaid. If not, please pay for shipping. GEO. E. AMSHARY, Urbana, Ill.

**HAIR GOODS**  
MY \$10.00 GRADE finest quality human hair switch. Match any hair. Mailed to you for \$5.00. If unsatisfactory money back. GEO. E. AMSHARY, Urbana, Ill.

**MILWAUKEE, WIS.**  
**BOOKS**  
THE BOOK AND ART SHOP, 408 Jefferson bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., will at any time send an assortment of cards for your inspection. LILIAN M. SIBSON.

**GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES**  
UP-TO-DATE LIGHTING FIXTURES, No job too large or too small for E. FRANK, 421 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

**CORSETS**  
THE CORSET SHOP, Fredericks Pluchan, Corsets, Hosiery, Lisle and Silk Underwear, Silk Petticoats, 407 Milwaukee st., Milwaukee, Wis.

## CENTRAL

## CHICAGO, ILL. (Continued)

**PHOTOGRAPHY**  
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For men and women, Cafeteria plan second floor. Elevator service.

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**COAL AND LUMBER**  
ALEXANDER LUMBER COMPANY, 65 North Walnut st., Lumber, coal and a complete line of building materials.

**GENERAL CONTRACTORS**<



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**BLACKSMITH AND HORSESHOE** wanted at Malden; \$14-\$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**BLAZERS** on steel work; large manufacturing firm; highest wages. Address Dept. E. Y. M. C. A., Springfield, Mass. 15

**CHANNELER** on power machine, boys' youths' line shoes, and on channel turner on boys' and youths' line shoes; steady work. THAYER-OSBORNE SHOES CO., Farmington, N. H. 12

**COMPOSITOR** at once on town report work for about two weeks; must be able to set type and do all the work. SOUTH BOSTON PRINT SHOP, South Boston. 12

**CONDUCTORS**, near Boston, inexperienced men, natives of Maine, N. H. and Vermont preferred; 25¢ per hour; must be 45. The call no labor trouble. Call of writer, enclosing stamp for blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**CORN BALL MAKER**, for confection, wanted at Brighton; \$8-\$10 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**DRIVER** having experience with horses; must be temperate and of good character; bring references. BOSTON BUNDLE CO., 36 Charles st., Cambridge. 12

**EXPERIENCED HELP** of all kinds wanted for the manufacture of shoes. Apply GEO. E. KEITH CO., 288 A. St., Boston. 12

**FAIR HAND** at Mattapoisett; young German preferred; \$25 month, room and board. Call or write enclosing stamp for blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**FARM TEAMSTERS**, at Ashby, Mass.; married men preferred; \$8 week, cottage, vegetables and milk each week. Call or write enclosing stamp for blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**FIREMAN**, first class, at Norton, seven nights; \$15-\$16. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**HIGH-GRADE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER** wants temperate industrious printer who understands and operates a linotype and can produce good work on a press and folder; steady employment to the right man. THE MERCURY, 80 Main st., New Bedford. 12

**HORSESHOE** wanted in South Boston; \$15-\$20 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**LATHE HANDS** (Gisholt automatic turret) near Boston; 25-30 hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**LAWYER** for a manufacturing business; he must be below 30, be familiar with business law, and be a native of New England; copyright laws, typewriter rapidly and be willing to devote most of his time to the law. Office work in the morning. Address: VISCOLO CO., 200 First st., East Cambridge. 12

**MACHINE LASTER** (No. 5 operator), in South Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**MEN**, natives of Maine, N. H. and Vermont preferred; 25¢ per hour; must be 45. The call no labor trouble. Call of writer, enclosing stamp for blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**OFFICE CLERK**, familiar with plumbing and brass supplies; good correspondent; able to operate Remington typewriter; \$10; 40 hours a week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**PLASTER** and buffer, on chandeliers (brass), want at Jamaica Plain; \$13.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**SHEET METAL WORKER** wanted at Mattapoisett; \$21. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**SINK MOLDERS** and stove plate molders. Apply immediately by letter only, stating experience. BOSTON STOVE & FOUNDRY CO., Portland, Me. 12

**STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMAN**—College education, experienced in design of structural work and in mechanical drawing, only stating in detail age, education, and experience and date could report. ENGINEER OF STRUCTURES, 281 South st., Boston. 12

**WANTED**—Hand pullers and cylinder rollers, want at Jamaica Plain; \$13.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**WANTED**—An American boy to learn the woolen business; references required. Apply at a. m. BLAKE & STEARNS, 45 State st., Boston. 12

**WANTED**—A shoe outfit on women's kid shoes; extra good position and steady work. Call LUNN & SWEET, 150 State st., Boston. 12

**WANTED**—An experienced draftsman used to laying out and completing architectural and mechanical drawings; measurements; state wages expected and experience. W. H. McELWAIN CO., 808 Tremont st., Boston. 12

**WANTED**—Young men to learn the clothing business; young men living at home preferred; no experience necessary. Apply to Mr. HENDERSON, Continental Clothing Co., Washington, cor. Boylston st., Boston. 12

**WANTED**—Competent married couple, on orchard farm; wife for cooking and downstairs work; man must understand plowing and care of small amount of stock; a good home for respectable couple; apply by letter only; state wages and give reference. H. L. KEYSER, Green Me. 12

**WANTED**—Good, reliable, strictly temperate young American man for general and ironing and mending work; must thoroughly understand stable work and teaming; be of good habits, industrious and honest; long days; only one that wants permanent work; \$40 month. C. S. PETER, 60 Derby Village, N. H. 12

**WANTED**—Young men to learn the clothing business; young men living at home preferred; no experience necessary. Apply to Mr. HENDERSON, Continental Clothing Co., Washington, cor. Boylston st., Boston. 12

**WANTED**—An experienced spooler girl or woman in fancy woolen mill. HARTFORD WOOLEN CO., Hartford, Vt. 12

**WANTED**—Colored woman in a family of three to do housework and wait on a woman; hours 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; no Sunday work; good pay. SADIE MCINNIS, 1860 Columbus av., Roxbury. 12

**WANTED**—Girl to do errands and shopping, and learn to sew in a dressmaking establishment. MRS. PIERCE, 107 Mass. chusetts av., Boston. 12

**WOMAN** to take charge of small children; Protestant preferred; must be strong, fond of children, and have references; good home, good wages. MRS. R. B. CHAPIN, Lincoln, Mass.; tel. 153-M. 11

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**BOOKKEEPER**, 41 years, experienced, good references, willing to go to any place; \$12-\$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

**EXPERIENCED HELP** of all kinds wanted for the manufacture of shoes. Apply GEO. E. KEITH CO., 288 A. St., Boston. 12

**FACTORY GIRLS** in rubber shop near Boston; \$5.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**FEDER**, experienced on paper rolling machine; \$6 week, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**GENERAL HOUSEWORKER** wanted in family of three adults; \$10 week; elderly lady would require some attention; rest of family away during day; call on Sunday only. 20 H. STREET, 45 Mt. Vernon st., suite 3, Dorchester. 12

**GIRL** for general housework; two in family; one to go home nights. MRS. J. M. FAIRBROTHER, 432 Columbia rd., Dorchester. 12

**HAIR WORKER**, expert also for shampooing and hairdressing; steady position; Protestant girl preferred; apply by letter only. H. G. FLETCHER, Concord, N. H. 11

**HOUSEKEEPER**, for hotel at Georgetown, Mass.; \$12-\$15 week; must be 45. The call no labor trouble. Call of writer, enclosing stamp for blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**HOUSEMAID**, Roxbury, private family; \$4-\$5. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**MANOLE GIRL**, in Roxbury, laundry; \$5-\$6 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG** colored girl for general dining room work in a restaurant; experience not necessary. MARTIN'S RESTAURANT, 751 South st., Roslindale. 12

**OFFICE GIRL**, \$3-\$6 week, in Boston; must be 45. The call no labor trouble. Call of writer, enclosing stamp for blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**PRESSER**, experienced on curtains, \$6 week, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**PRESSER**, experienced on curtains, \$6 week, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN** for general housework; \$10-\$12 week, room and board. 751 South st., Roslindale. 12

**SEAMSTRESS**, for Jamaica Plain tailor; \$10-\$12 week, room and board. 751 South st., Roslindale. 12

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**A YOUNG MAN** (26) from country wishes position in receiving or stockroom where there is opportunity of advancement; will go anywhere. WILFRED RICH, Wellesley. 12

**BILLING CLERK** (Elliot-Fisher), stenographer and switchboard operator (30), good experience, willing to go to any place; \$12-\$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**BOOKKEEPER** and SALESMAN, age 22, single, neat appearing; \$14-\$15 week; good experience; willing to go to any place; \$12-\$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**GROCERY ORDER CLERK**, also experienced in fish business; 33, married, reliable; willing to go to any place; \$12-\$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**HEAD SHIPPING** and receiving clerk, 34, married, residence Roslindale, \$20 week; willing to go out of town; good experience; mention 8623. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**HOUSEWORK**—Bright young man (21), single, native of France; willing to go to any place; \$12-\$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**KITCHEN MAN** OR CHOREMAN (colored) wants position. JOSEPH JENNINGS, Grant pl., Camden, Roxbury. 12

**JANITOR**, with first class fireman's license and good references, who understands the operation of elevators and is handy with tools, would like to have charge of building. Address R. H. REDDICK, 18 Westmoreland st., Boston. 12

**LASTING ROOM FOREMAN**—A first class practical foreman with over 15 years' experience in lasting shoes; willing to go to any place; \$12-\$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**MEAT CUTTER**, thoroughly competent, excellent salesman with best of references, would like position at once. CHARLES H. ENGLISH, 315 Clifton st., Malden. 12

**MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR** and clerk, 30, single, residence Cambridge, \$10-\$12 week; willing to go to any place; \$12-\$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**OFFICE WORK** and clerk, 48, single, residence E. Milton, \$8-\$12 week; good references; formerly manager of a large business; willing to go to any place; \$12-\$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**PAINTER**—First class all-round man; willing to go to any place; \$12-\$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**PAPER CUTTER** and SHIPPER, age 30, single, residence Boston, \$10-\$12 week; good references; mention 8621. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 12

**PORTER** in store or work around the house; wanted by neat, obliging

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

TEACHER, tutor and governess, single, residence Cambridge; 15 weeks; college and normal school graduate; also 2 years course school of expression; special instruction in painting, dancing and music also; previously taught in seminary; all experience; willing to consider a place out of town; mention 864 STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 500 Broadway, New York, N. Y., for full particulars; tel. OX. 2900.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, cashier, 24 single, residence Chelsea, 88-810 week; mention 864 STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 500 Broadway, New York, N. Y., for full particulars; tel. OX. 2900.

TRAINED ATTENDANT, 17 years' experience in care of elderly people; desired position; references for character and ability; MRS. CHRISTIE MacKENZIE, 100 W. Canton, Boston, Mass.

TRAVELING COMPANION - Reduced young lady desires position with family going abroad; has had experience in Europe and abroad; three languages; good salary and willing to take care of children; best references; Address: FRANCES HENNING, del. Back Bay postoffice, Boston, 11.

TUTOR, experienced; special attention given to persons who have not had educational advantages; excellent references; DOROTHY FAULKNER, 1123 Commonwealth av., Brookline, Mass.

TUTOR, experienced; high school English and grammar school subjects; MRS. W. S. COLE, 22 Burnside st., Boston, Mass.

WATKINS, Frederick, wants position in college or academy; MISS KATHERINE H. PRATT, General Delivery, Newport, N. H.

WANTED by a person of education and accustomed to the directing of servants, a position as companion or supervising housekeeper in private home; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper for elderly couple or small family; call by appointment; MRS. A. G. SLACK, 9 Sunny-side st., Jamaica Plain, Boston.

WANTED-Position in office doing clerical work and some stenography; THERESA H. McMANUS, 101 Pleasant st., Dorchester, Boston.

WANTED-By young lady of refinement and good education, position as companion or clerk in private home; MRS. A. H. HAY, 700 Columbus av., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass., or telephone Roxbury 559-20.

WANTED by a neat colored woman, the care of ladies' wardrobes, or family maid; HILDA A. HENDERSON, 90 Camden st., Boston.

WANTED-Nursemaid's position in Roxbury or vicinity for young girl who must go home nights; Address: Roxbury High School.

WOMAN, strong, capable, middle-aged, wishes position as housekeeper in refined family; city or country; MRS. HAYWARD, 6 Blackwood st., Suite 6, Boston, Tel. 480-1.

WOMAN wants laundry work to take home; clean, sunny places for drying; MRS. JOHN McDONALD, 1 Huxkins st., Roxbury, Mass.

WOMAN (colored), all-round, excellent cook, good landlady, wants work in the city or country; MRS. A. E. SMITH, 111 Willard pl., Boston.

WOMAN would like laundry work to do at home; fine ironing a specialty; L. WINLOW, 30 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass.

WORK by the day wanted by competent custom shirt waist maker and dressmaker; MRS. MATHIE L. WALSH, Suite 3, 15 Oxford ter., Boston.

WORK of any kind in home wanted from 2 to 5; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN would like steady place to sew with dressmaker, or with private family by the day; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, good cook, wants situation where she can take young girl to care for child; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

YOUNG GIRL would like a position to do general housework and cooking; would prefer working in Chicago; good reference if required; MARGARET A. POLEY, 22 Leonard st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG LADY, 4 years' experience, would like general office work position; rapid typewriter, miller, knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping; MRS. J. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

YOUNG WOMAN (colored) wishes employment in families, dressmaking, plain sewing, remodeling or mending, or as dressmaker's assistant; MRS. ROBINSON, 184 Northampton st., Boston.

YOUNG RIT RESPONSIBLE GIRL, 21 would like to care for child; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

YOUNG LADY, 4 years' experience, would like general office work position; rapid typewriter, miller, knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping; MRS. J. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED-FEMALE

R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their lace and embroidery department. Apply at the office of the general manager.

We require the services of a refined, trustworthy woman; one who is capable of charge of our New York salesroom; one that can use typewriter preferred; and rely state if at present employed and salary expected. F. C. SEELHOFF, Room 322, Fifth av. bldg., New York.

YOUNG FARMER AND WIFE for small Pennsylvania farm; board manager and assistant; no objection to children; Protestant; with references. FOSTER MARSH, 3118 Berks st., Philadelphia.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ACCOUNTING STUDENT at university (evenings) desires position where hard work plus thorough knowledge of business organization and details are rewarded. HERMAN KRAUS, 153 East 100th st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER and office man, familiar with stenography; not afraid of long hours or hard work; married; 35. W. M. FURBER, 1404 Broadway, New York.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced all details; 12 years in plumbing line; J. J. WINDLEY, 217 West 140th st., New York.

BOY wishes any kind of position in New York state; LOUIS RUBIN, 430 E. 121st st., New York.

BUTLER and housekeeper (Japanese) wishes position in city or country; willing to accept small salary; HARADA, 41 East 10th st., New York.

BUYER, iron and steel products, miscellaneous supplies; also through knowledge of mechanical engineering; willing to accept small salary; J. J. WINDLEY, 217 West 140th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; temperate and industrious; own repairs. CORNELIUS WELLS, 214 Central av., Passaic, N. J.

CLERK-Woman (20), Christian, wishes clerical position; office experience 6 years; 115 E. 111th st., New York.

COLLEGE GRADUATE and student seeks afternoon evening employment; for particular consideration by letter only; Address: N. S. SEABARD, 430 W. 115th st., New York.

COLORED MAN wishes position as first man and all-round mechanic; repairing in general; first class reference. PAUL C. SAGER, 40-40 10th st., New York.

ENGINEER of 20 years' practice with all kinds of high and low speed engines, boiler systems and with the vacuum steam heating system; desires position; best references; ability and character; EDWARD SEMMEL, 20 S. Ruby st., West Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER, desires position in office; good correspondence; management of office and stenography; exceptional references; R. C. CROSS, Westfield, N. J.

GENERAL WORKMAN, etc., wanted by young man (25). LEWIS CHAMBERS, care of Eldridge, 625 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD FARM HAND seeks employment (31); distance no object; central or western states preferred; HARRY COLE, 4245 Frankford av., Philadelphia.

LICENSED MASTER AND PILOT, competent to take full charge, desires to engage with yacht owner cruising inland; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

MAN (30), married, desires position in stationery or bookkeeping; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

MARRIED MAN (no children) wants position in office; own tools; understands all rep. res. motors, pumps, elevators. JOHN McDONALD, 1 Huxkins st., Roxbury, Mass.

MUSIC TEACHER wants position teaching piano, organ, violin, theory, history of music, orchestra, band or solo; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

NIGHT WATCHMAN wants position; man (35), or as delivery man; dep. at night; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

POSITION at anything wanted by steady, reliable young man (20); experienced attendant; best references. FRANK McGOVY, 122 Leonard st., Boston.

SALESMAN-Experienced young man; good character and habits; wants position traveling for reliable concern; STANLEY J. HARRIS, 281 West 14th st., New York.

SALESMAN (28), intelligent and reliable, desires traveling position, preferably in western states; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

SALESMAN-Young man desires position in office; own tools; understands all rep. res. motors, pumps, elevators. JOHN McDONALD, 1 Huxkins st., Roxbury, Mass.

SHADE, DRAPEY and awning man, desires position; experienced; good wages expected; New York preferred; Address: J. J. WINDLEY, 217 West 140th st., New York.

TYPEWRITER-Young man desires position in West Philadelphia; temperate; reliable; good character; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN (19), high school graduate, ambitious, experienced, desires position in publishing house; opportunity for advancement; BENJAMIN HASKIN, 261 5th av., New York.

YOUNG MAN (18), honest, ambitious, desires position as stock clerk and generally useful; SAMUEL ROCHMS, 100 Av. D, New York.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position in office; best of references. GEORGE MUNN, 30 P. Greene pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position with a wholesale house with opportunity of advancement; DAVID SPINNER, 117-19 Av. D, New York.

YOUNG MAN of French descent would like position as valet or butler for gentleman; can keep clothes in order; also shave; competent in all details; Address: CHAS. H. MERMEN, 100 W. 17th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position, where thrift and efficiency will be worth while; for details kindly communicate with AMBROSE UELAND, 470 49th st., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN (22), bright, reliable, desires light work in Syracuse; reasonable hours and salary. S. P. HOUSE, Memphis, Tenn.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

AMERICAN WOMAN (25) desires position as housekeeper; fond of children; competent in all details; Address: MRS. ETHEL MARTIN, 2 So. Maple av., East Orange, N. J.

AN AMERICAN BUYER-Young woman in woman's dress; 28 years; capable of all kinds of work; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

COMPETENT WOMAN wants work by day in home; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

COMPETENT GIRL wanted in real estate office; J. B. CHASE, 130 W. Lake st., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged Christian woman for general housework and cooking in family of two; modern flat; all conveniences; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' successful experience, desires work by the day; cutting, fitting and remodeling; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

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## CENTRAL STATES

### HELP WANTED-MALE

ATTENDANT wanted on a farm, willing to assist with chores; experience not necessary; Address: A. S. DOWLER, 5024 Natural Bridge rd., St. Louis, Mo.

COMPOSITOR WANTED-Young man (18-20) with a year or so of experience in setting type; MRS. E. L. CRISWOLD, 373 W. Main st., New Britain, Conn.

WANTED-First-class watchmaker and engraver; one who is industrious and of good habits; must give good reference; write at once to CHAS. H. MERMEN, 100 W. 17th st., New York.

WANTED-Jeweler, first-class, workman on clocks and jewelry; hand soldering and light manufacturing; must be temperate and not afraid to work; Address: CHAS. H. MERMEN, 100 W. 17th st., New York.

WANTED-Advertising solicitors on high-class national trade publication; references required; Address: D. B. MERS, 992 Rand-McNally bldg., Chicago.

WANTED-Circulation manager for Chicago daily in strong field; must understand building up rural routes; state experience; references required; Address: D. B. MERS, 992 Rand-McNally bldg., Chicago.

WANTED-On a fruit and stock farm, a steady, capable, experienced boy of good habits, disposed to be helpful, and appreciative of country home and good treatment; wages paid in summer. D. K. WOODWARD, R. F. D. 2, Warren, O.

WANTED-Competent, experienced farmer to run small Michigan farm; write with references and full particulars. M. S. ALDWELL, R. 2, Otsego, Mich.

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WANTED-Advertising solicitors on high-class national trade publication; references required; Address: D. B. MERS, 992 Rand-McNally bldg., Chicago.

## CENTRAL STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

BUYER for ready-wear shoes and children's department; also good ad. writer; J. W. BALL, 722 Madison, Detroit, Mich.

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WANTED-Circulation manager for Chicago daily in strong field; must understand building up rural routes; state experience; references required; Address: D. B. MERS, 992 Rand-McNally bldg., Chicago.

WANTED-On a fruit and stock farm, a steady, capable, experienced boy of good habits, disposed to be helpful, and appreciative of country home and good treatment; wages paid in summer. D. K. WOODWARD, R. F. D. 2, Warren, O.

WANTED-Competent, experienced farmer to run small Michigan farm; write with references and full particulars. M. S. ALDWELL, R. 2, Otsego, Mich.

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# Activities in Railway and Industrial World

## BOSTON & MAINE SPENDING LARGE SUMS ON IMPROVEMENTS

Large Amounts Devoted to Upbuilding of the Property During Last Three Years—Change in Policy Is Expected to Show Good Results Soon

Coincident with the period of control by the New Haven of Boston & Maine through majority stock ownership, has been the development of the facilities of Boston & Maine on an unprecedented scale, and the raising of its standard of maintenance and property improvements to levels never before attained.

In the past 10 years there has been expended on additions and betterments to Boston & Maine's property and equipment a gross amount of \$97,821,848 in addition to the regular maintenance expenditures included in operating expenses. Of this, half has been expended in the past three years. From 1910 to 1912 (fiscal year) \$10,047,563 was spent, compared with \$18,574,285 in the years from 1903 to 1909—more in the last three years than in the preceding seven years.

Likewise, appropriations for the maintenance of roadway and structures and for equipment which are charged to operating expenses are on a scale larger than ever before. In no year up to 1909 had current maintenance charges touched the \$10,000,000 mark, and usually rarely over \$9,000,000. In each year since 1910 over \$10,000,000 has been spent in maintenance and charged to operating expenses. The extra figures were: \$10,700,345 in 1910, \$12,314,555 in 1911, and \$12,235,140 in 1912.

The following table has been constructed which gives the best idea of the change in Boston & Maine's policy of spending money on itself. It shows the gross amount expended on additions and betterments per annum, the amounts charged to operating expenses for upkeep of the road's property, and then the sum total of all such expenditures. To show the change in policy beginning with the period of New Haven control the 10-year period has been divided at 1909 into three and seven-year groups, viz.:

	Gross Maint. way & Equip.	Maint. of Equip.	Total
1912	\$13,550,980	\$5,825,544	\$19,376,524
1911	\$10,968,084	\$6,066,120	\$17,034,204
1910	\$10,408,409	\$5,253,611	\$15,662,020
Total	\$19,017,563	\$17,145,275	\$36,162,838

	Gross Maint. way & Equip.	Maint. of Equip.	Total
1909	\$8,230,745	\$4,251,505	\$12,482,250
1908	\$6,028,341	\$4,090,147	\$10,118,488
1907	\$4,777,121	\$3,992,226	\$8,769,347
1906	\$3,500,834	\$2,983,301	\$6,484,135
1905	\$2,895,055	\$2,501,377	\$5,396,432
1904	\$2,882,882	\$2,828,702	\$5,711,584
1903	\$2,230,607	\$2,067,903	\$4,298,510
Total	\$31,874,285	\$31,147,311	\$63,021,596

In the totals of maintenance of equipment for 1907 and preceding years, the sums expended on new equipment and charged to operating expenses have been included. That was before the interstate commerce commission compulsory accounting forms.

Of a total of \$132,851,000 as shown in the above table which has been spent on Boston & Maine in the past 10 years, in the way of keeping its property in condition, and adding to its facilities, \$54,297,000, or 40 per cent, has been expended in the last three years, or since New Haven acquired a majority interest in Boston & Maine stock.

The significance of the above detailed table is brought out in the following tabulation which shows the average expenditures on these accounts per annum in each of the two periods, and the percentage increase in the yearly average since 1909:

	Gross Maint. way & Equip.	Maint. of Equip.	Total
Aver. 1910-12	\$13,550,980	\$5,825,544	\$19,376,524
Aver. 1903-09	\$3,187,428	\$3,114,731	\$6,302,159
% aver inc.	330	88	205

Additions and betterments, i. e., property improvements of a permanent nature, in the past three years have averaged \$6,340,187 against an annual average in the years 1903-09 of \$2,053,469, almost two and a half times as great. The annual average for maintenance of roadway and structures has increased in the two periods 28 per cent and for maintenance of equipment 47 per cent. Combining both, the standard of total maintenance has been raised 37 per cent. Total money spent on the property of the road for keeping the

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by the Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 10)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Chicago, Ill.—R. B. Agnew of The Fair; Essex.  
Cleveland, O.—G. W. Greber of Adams & Ford; Essex.  
Kansas City, Mo.—H. C. Blaser of Jones Foot Mfg. Co.; Essex.  
Macon, Ga.—J. M. Dennis of Dannenberg & Co.; Browder.  
Minneapolis, Minn.—M. I. Braman of Place Clothing Co.; U. S.  
Omaha, Neb.—J. W. Fyfe of Hayden Bros.; Essex.  
Roanoke, Va.—V. E. Ballou of V. E. Ballou Co.; Inc.; U. S.  
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Co.; 135 Lincoln st.  
San Francisco, Cal.—M. L. Nickelsburg of Robt. Nickelsburg; Lenox.  
Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer of Meyer & Elkin; Adams.  
St. Louis, Mo.—F. L. Doerr of Filfinger Boettie Shoe Co.; Essex.  
LEATHER BUYERS  
Columbus, Ind.—W. T. Parker and W. Adams; U. S.  
Chicago, Ill.—E. V. Gale of E. V. Gale & Co.; Tour.  
Keosauqua, Wis.—M. H. Slosson of Allen Shoe Co.; U. S.  
St. Louis, Mo.—Robert Dittman of Dittman Boot & Shoe Co.; Essex.  
St. Louis, Mo.—Louis Wertheimer of Wertheimer Swartz Shoe Co.; Tour.  
[The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and Trade Information Bureau, 100 West street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.]

## CHARTERS GRANTED TO NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations:

G. I. M. Vulcanizing Company, Boston, \$25,000; Emma Matthews, George I. Matthews.

East Bridgewater Brick Company, \$6000; Arthur Ennod, Frank H. Cushman, Carrie W. Finney.

Thomas W. Johnson Company, Lowell, \$25,000; Thomas W. Johnson, John H. Johnson, Hugh T. Johnson.

No-Scent Manufacturing Company, Somerville, \$25,000; William V. Hyde, Charles W. Jacobs, Arthur M. Cripps.

Rawson Products Company, Boston, \$100,000; Herbert W. Rawson, Sarah E. Rawson, Guy A. Ham.

Central Realty Company, Pittsfield, \$50,000; George M. Kinnell, Pittsfield, Vance, Walter C. Kellogg, Henry J. Ryan.

Robert Lee Summers Company, Brockton, \$25,000; Robert Lee Summers, Henry M. Cushman, William H. Raymond.

The Charles River Co-Operative Society, Boston, \$50,000; Henry Goble Green, Raymond H. Oveson, Matthew Hale.

Austral Window Company, New England, Boston, \$50,000; William L. Walker, Robert S. Barlow, James J. O'Brien.

C. A. Hack & Son, Inc., Taunton, printers, \$20,000; Henry S. Hack, Harold W. Hack, Francis P. Callahan.

Cedar Hill Spring Water Company, Revere, \$15,000; John C. Pirie, Chester T. Rankin, James F. Fenton, Robert H. Pirie, George A. Butler.

General Color and Chemical Company, Boston, \$10,000; Louis M. Rows, Joseph Dagman, Frank L. Fasanacht.

Ruggles Manufacturing Company, Boston, \$50,000; Horatio B. Ruggles, Samuel J. Byrne, Charles F. A. Smith.

Buffum-Sorenson Company, Boston, groceries, \$2000; Eustis R. Buffum, Peter P. Petersen, Soren P. Sorenson.

Boston Dwelling House Company, Boston, \$300,000; Gaspar G. Bacon, Robert Winsor, Jr., Henry Endicott.

Taylor Austin Company, Boston, clothing, \$10,000; Lyman B. Taylor, Abram Barker Austin, Joseph T. Farrenkopf.

Ira G. Hersey & Sons Company, Boston, contractors, \$50,000; Ira G. Hersey, Ira G. Hersey, Jr., Kimball A. Hersey, Norman W. Clark.

Poole Printing Company, Boston, \$50,000; George W. Poole, Albion Poole, Frank L. Ready, George W. Snow.

The New England Export Exposition Company, Boston, \$10,000; James J. O'Donnell, Charles W. Higginbotham, H. Wallace Cullen, Jr.

Western Oil Company, Boston, \$25,000; William E. Bradley, James L. Dwyer, Marion O. Sternberg.

Metropolitan Laundry Company, Watertown, \$80,000; Herbert H. Sawyer, William H. Ross, William A. Abbott.

The Berkshire Retail Grocery Company of West Stockbridge, \$2,000; Arthur W. Baldwin, George F. Callahan, Susan J. W. Callahan.

Boston Shippers Express Company, \$50,000; Frank J. Cunningham, John W. Higgins, Charles E. Brown.

Millers River Power Company, Springfield, \$100,000; Fred T. Ley, Leo L. Ley, Joseph W. Johnston.

Excel Vacuum Cleaner Company, Worcester, \$10,000; F. A. Horace LaRue, Louis F. St. Anthony, Catherine M. Connor.

A. C. Joney Company, Worcester, barrels, \$5,000; Asahel C. Joney, Herbert E. Howe, Frank C. Smith, Jr.

R. A. Fash Ice Cream Company, Everett, \$300,000; Reuben A. Fash, Charles E. Dolley, Frank W. Richards.

Plimpton Press, Norwood, \$600,000; Herbert M. Plimpton, George K. Bird, Worcester Slipper Co., \$500,000; Wayland F. Dorothy, Nathaniel P. Sipprelle, George A. Douglas.

Ensign Manufacturing Company, Boston and New York, adding machines, \$400,000; Emory B. Ensign, Fred R. Hardenbergh, Michael Burke.

International Cotton Mills, Boston and New York, \$21,000,000; Norman J. MacGaffin, George R. Williams.

## STOCK DIVIDEND FOR FOUNDRY CO.

CLEVELAND—A large part of the increased capital stock of the Cleveland Foundry Company will be distributed to stockholders as a bonus. The company has increased its capital from \$400,000 to \$2,000,000.

President Drury declines to state just how much of a "melon" is to be distributed, except to say that it will not represent all of the increase in capital. He says the management feels that it is time that the company should capitalize the surplus earnings that it has been accumulating in its existence of over 20 years.

## CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

NEW YORK—Consolidation Coal Company reports for year ended Dec. 31: Gross earnings, \$13,887,410, increase \$2,400,716; expenses and taxes, \$10,168,314, increase \$1,400,035; net earnings, \$3,719,096, increase \$1,066,681. The profit and loss surplus on Dec. 31 amounted to \$8,158,000 against \$7,030,192 in the previous year.

## ARGENTINA BEEF

NEW YORK—Heavy imports of beef from Argentina are looked for, should the new administration take off the duty on meat.

## EARNINGS JUSTIFY STEEL FOUNDRIES DIVIDEND ACTION

Net Profits of the Company Have Been Mounting Upward at Rapid Rate and Business Outlook Is Good

## MEET INSTALMENTS

Complete justification of the action of the directors of the American Steel Foundries in declaring a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent on the company's stock, was afforded by the statement of earnings for 1912, and particularly for the last quarter of that year.

It was thought in some quarters that the company would delay the payment of dividends on account of the necessity for meeting the instalments on its 4 per cent debenture bond issue, the first of which becomes due this year, calling for \$343,080, or an amount equal to the annual dividend. Should earnings in the current year, however, be only as large as in 1912, the net surplus available for these two purposes (the instalment and the dividend) would be some \$90,000 in excess of the \$87,300 required to meet them.

In view of the excellent business prospects spoken of by President Lamont, however, it would be more reasonable to estimate 1913 earnings on the basis of profits in the last quarter of 1912, at which rate the total profits for the year would be in the neighborhood of \$1,100,000, or a sum large enough to meet the debenture instalments and pay the dividends, besides leaving a balance of over \$400,000 to be carried to surplus.

Net profits in the last quarter of the year 1912, \$353,401, compare with \$312,035 in the September quarter, while those of the final half of the year, \$665,526, compare with \$112,230 in the first half, an increase of nearly 500 per cent. The net profit of \$777,736 for the entire year compares with a deficit of \$259,031 for the 17 months ended Dec. 31, 1911, with \$1,030,221 surplus for the fiscal year 1909-1910, and with \$18,846 surplus for the fiscal year 1908-1909. Net profits available for dividends in 1912 were at the rate of 4.52 per cent on the \$17,184,000 stock outstanding.

It is learned that the present plans of the directors of the company call for the redemption of the debentures out of current earnings as they fall due and that no new financing to retire them is contemplated just now.

Business now on the books of the company is of sufficient volume to keep its plants busy for approximately six months ahead, and the prospects are that orders will continue satisfactory for some time. The declaration of the dividend for the first quarter may be taken to indicate that earnings since the beginning of 1913 have been at least equal to those of the final quarter of 1912.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held on Feb. 20.

## CANADIAN GRAIN ELEVATOR SYSTEM

OTTAWA—Probably the most important feature of the Canadian grain commission is that in order to provide adequate facilities for handling of future grain crops an effort should be made to take full advantage of completion of Hudson Bay Railway and the Panama canal. This could best be done, the commissioners say, by construction of a system of government owned and controlled interior elevators with transfer elevators on the coast and Hudson bay.

The report states that there are in the West 2225 country elevators with a capacity of 67,000,000 bushels. The work of inspecting these elevators is done by the deputy inspector, but owing to their number it is impossible for him to do it thoroughly and they can be inspected only on special occasions. The capacity of the terminal elevators at Ft. William and Port Arthur is given at 27,820,000 bushels as compared with 25,700,000 in 1911. During 1912 preparations were made for additional accommodation to the extent of 12,120,000 bushels.

## THE SITUATION AT BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM—Recently there has been improvement in the southern iron market both as to inquiries and sales. The most important sale involved a round tonnage for Fiume and Trieste, Austria, sold by the equivalent of \$145.00 f. o. b. furnace. This company is out of the market for the output of its Birmingham city furnaces, being well sold up to June, and asks \$14 for quick and \$14.50 for second quarter delivery for output of its north Alabama stacks.

Only one Alabama furnace company is offering iron at \$13.50. It was late in getting into operation and has accumulations besides. All others adhere to the \$14 minimum. Sales of small lots have brought \$15 for analysis iron and \$13.50 for No. 4. Small resale lots have brought \$13.50 in Birmingham.

## BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN—Weekly statement Bank of Germany shows cash in hand increased 4,580,000 marks.

## MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. ISSUES ITS REPORT

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company reports for the year ended June 30, 1912, in comparison with the previous year, as follows:

	1912	Decrease
Gross operating revenue	\$7,054,110	\$601,428
Operating expenses	6,174,028	20,361
Outside operating expenses	406	12
Taxes	336,379	10,000
Total	6,510,813	30,463
Net earnings	1,443,303	620,975
Other income	108,520	16,982
Total income	1,551,823	637,957
Fixed and other charges	221,864	78,034
Deficit	97,941	729,507

\*Increase.

President Newman Erb says: Practically one third of our lines lay within a section of the country which suffered from a prolonged drought, and thus the company was deprived of its most profitable revenue-yielding tonnage.

At the writing of this report prospects for crops of all kinds were such as to assure a bountiful harvest, which, together with the general revival in all industrial trades, and the opening up of new traffic connections, should make the ensuing year most prosperous.

In anticipation of normal crops, and to meet the expected increase in business for the ensuing year, about 114 miles of main lines are being ballasted, and 31 miles of track are being relaid with new steel rails of 80 and 85-pound sections. An order was also placed for 12 freight locomotives, for delivery in November, 1912. Work of reconstructing and rebuilding 2028 freight cars, in order to bring them up to a higher standard of condition, is well under way. All of these cars will be all ready in time to be utilized in moving the fall crops.

Extension of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad to the Ohio river and the rapid development in the southern Illinois coal fields in the past two years have given added importance to Peoria as a gateway to the West and Northwest. The facility and economy with which traffic can be handled through this gateway make it an important center for railroads having terminals there, and to shippers for the interchange of business between the trunk line territory and the West and Northwest. Thus the Oskaloosa-Peoria line, which a few years ago was a minor branch, has become an important main line for traffic passing through the Peoria gateway; and to meet demands of this rapidly growing business, your board has authorized relaying of this line of 40 miles of track with 85-pound steel rails, the ballasting of 35 miles with gravel between Peoria and Oskaloosa, and an increase in the yard tracks and other facilities, both at Maxwell and Oskaloosa.

## LOWER PRICES FOR STEEL PIPE

PITTSBURGH—Merchant steel pipe has been slightly reduced, while on plates and shapes independent mills have dropped from their attempted 1.60c to 1.45c which the Steel Corporation has continuously quoted. Thus while several specialties have advanced, regular products of the steel mills have shown practically no change in the past few months, following six months during which there were almost continuous advances.

The cruder materials continue weak. Connellsville coke has dropped another 50 cents a ton; scrap has shown noteworthy additional weakness in the East, at Pittsburgh and at Chicago. Pig iron has shown additional weakness at several points. Under the alignment of 10 years ago such weakness in pig iron and other crude materials would have affected finished steel, but production of steel has been growing much more rapidly than production of merchant pig iron, so that the steel industry can stand by itself, unless there should be an actual slump in the cruder materials.

Specifications for steel products continue very heavy, usually exceeding production, while new bookings are light.

## FALL RIVER MILL DIVIDENDS

FALL RIVER—A report by G. M. Haffords & Co. of dividends of cotton cloth mills here for the first quarter of 1913 shows a total of \$330,425 paid by the 37 corporations listed. Durfee, Fall River Iron Works Company and Estes, private corporations and Charlton, a new fine goods concern which has not begun dividends, are omitted. Pilgrim, another new fine goods concern, started a year ago, pays its first dividend, 1½ per cent. The total of dividends paid for the last quarter of 1912 was \$303,375, an average of 1.09+ per cent on the capital (Pilgrim omitted). For the first quarter of 1912 the total of dividends was \$231,017, an average rate of 0.83 per cent, the lowest total since the last quarter of 1905, when the average rate on a lower capital was 0.90 per cent.

AN INCREASE OF 21.77 per cent in gross earnings was made for January this year over January last year by the Massachusetts Northern Railways. The figures were: 1913, \$37,503.47; 1912, \$30,881.81; increase, \$6,621.66; per cent increase, 21.77.



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**DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.**

ELSMERE, DEL.

## TEXTILE INDUSTRY ACTIVE NOTWITHSTANDING HANDICAPS

Business in the Various Lines Continues Brisk in Spite of Fears of Tariff Readjustment and the Unsettled Caused by the Recent Strike

NEW YORK—Although business generally throughout the dry goods industry is good and buying is in full swing, manufacturers are somewhat gloomy on account of the recent hearings on the cotton textile tariff before the ways and means committee at Washington.

Buying is starting earlier and is on a larger scale than usual, owing to the early date of Easter, and as the dispute in the garment trade is practically over, the heavy demands will be met, although deliveries will naturally be somewhat delayed. The cotton goods market continues strong, with an advance of 10 per cent on wide bleached and brown sheetings, but exports of these goods are unusually inactive. There has been nothing in the way of new business or inquiries from the three big markets—China, India and the Red Sea—during the last week. This fact is somewhat remarkable, as foreign advances report American goods as scarce in eastern ports, in spite of the good demand that there is for them.

Conditions are not very bright in woollens and worsteds, but buyers are making preparations for sample pieces on fall dress goods. In these lines deliveries will also be delayed on account of the recent strike, but a basis of settlement is being arrived at, the larger concerns having formed an association in order to work with representatives of the workers on a protocol which it is hoped will be adopted. The independent manufacturers have dissolved their organization and have come in under the protocol adopted by the dress and waist manufacturers' union.

Prices on silks hold firm indicating a good spring season. Stocks in the linen market have been thoroughly cleaned up and business is held up by slow shipments. Although the importations have been heavy since the new year, they are still insufficient to meet the demand. Yarns are selling in larger volume than a week ago and prices are again advancing, especially on towels. The coming spring and summer months promise to develop an unusual demand for dress linens and importers are at a loss to know where the goods are to come from. The consumption of linen is on the increase and it has been proposed to manufacturers abroad that they enlarge their mills. The idea, however, from this side is met with the statement that this is hardly possible.

The new year opened quietly on the Milan silk market, and very little business continues to go through. There is, however, decidedly more inquiry and holders appear to have every confidence. Some of the flatitudes which had been working short time recently have again commenced full time and in some quarters fears are expressed that it will lead to a further advance in cocoon prices. Some manufacturers are trying to cover their entire requirements for 1913, but holders demand much higher prices for these contracts than buyers are prepared to give.

Shanghai and Canton are firm and refuse to make concessions, and Japan reports better prices.

NEW YORK—The success achieved by the Virginian railway, the pet project of the late H. H. Rogers, has been little less than remarkable, considering that it has been in operation only 3½ years.

One eastern railroad official of high office and thoroughly conversant with the inside history of railroad activity in the middle Atlantic section, recently expressed the opinion that had Mr. Rogers delayed his activity for about two years, as some of his friends at the time urged him to, he would himself have been made to see what those friends termed the folly of building a new road into a territory in which two roads, Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western, were strongly entrenched.

Virginian railway, relieved by the financial reorganization of last May of its corporate technicalities, involving the inter-relationship of the Rogers estate, Tidewater Construction Company and Virginian railway, of \$1,030,000 of its previous \$2,380,000 annual charges and of the accumulated operating deficit of \$3,578,454 by the retirement of 35,783 shares of capital stock, has been placed in a position where it promises to earn its bonded debt requirements this year with a fairly substantial margin of surplus.

Based on earnings for six months ending December, with gross amounting to \$2,220,911, an increase of \$236,204, or nearly 12 per cent, and five months' net after taxes of \$833,172, a gain of \$75,938, or 10 per cent, indications are that the road will earn this year, including other income of about \$105,000, and after fixed charges of \$1,350,000, a surplus of approximately \$420,000.

It was Mr. Rogers' belief that Virginian, after proper tuning up of about three years, could be operated for about 48 per cent of gross, but the general impression prevailing among operating officials, substantiated by figures of the last 15 months, is that several years are likely to elapse before a ratio approximating that figure is reached, the explanation being that the elements of operating cost have undergone changes since Mr. Rogers' time.

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Virginian railway, relieved by the financial reorganization of last May of its corporate technicalities, involving the inter-relationship of the Rogers estate, Tidewater Construction Company and Virginian railway, of \$1,030,000 of its previous \$2,380,000 annual charges and of the accumulated operating deficit of \$3,578,454 by the retirement of 35,783 shares of capital stock, has been placed in a position where it promises to earn its bonded debt requirements this year with a fairly substantial margin of surplus.

Based on earnings for six months ending December, with gross amounting to \$2,220,911, an increase of \$236,204, or nearly 12 per cent, and five months' net after taxes of \$833,172, a gain of \$75,938, or 10 per cent, indications are that the road will earn this year, including other income of about \$105,000, and after fixed charges of \$1,350,000, a surplus of approximately \$420,000.

It was Mr. Rogers' belief that Virginian, after proper tuning up of about three years, could be operated for about 48 per cent of gross, but the general impression prevailing among operating officials, substantiated by figures of the last 15 months, is that several years are likely to elapse before a ratio approximating that figure is reached, the explanation being that the elements of operating cost have undergone changes since Mr. Rogers' time.

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## Real Estate Market News



## T Wharf Activities



## Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The Stratford, a new five story family hotel property at 38 Hemenway street, junction of Norway street, has changed hands. It is a brick and stone building fitted with modern appliances and was finished last fall, hence unassessed. There is 7497 square feet of land in the lot, taxed for \$18,700. John Turner took title from Morris Bronstein the former owner.

## SALES IN BACK BAY

Papers have been recorded in the sale of 364 Marlboro street, junction Hereford street, from the heirs of Stephen M. Crosby to Arthur H. Dakin. There are 3132 square feet of land and a four-story brick dwelling. The land is assessed for \$18,800, and the total is \$31,300. Charles E. Lord represented the purchaser and Meredith & Grew the grantor.

J. Sumner Draper has sold to Alonzo W. Pollard the brownstone-front house at 14 Commonwealth avenue, on the south side between Arlington and Berkeley streets. There are 2088 square feet of land with a frontage of 24 feet. The land is assessed for \$25,400. The total is \$40,000.

George M. Preston has sold to Frederick H. Pollard the five-story brick dwelling at 32 Commonwealth avenue, on the south side, between Arlington and Berkeley streets. There are 2427 square feet of land, assessed for \$18,800. The total is \$36,000. Charles E. Lord made the sale.

All of the above houses have been purchased for occupancy.

## WEST END CONVEYANCES

Louise Elk et al. have taken title from Harry Glazeman to the five story brick house at 9 Eastern street, near North Russell street along with 1394 square feet of land. The improvements are taxed for \$4000 and the land carries \$4200 additional.

Fanny Rosenberg has bought the four story and basement brick building at 31-33 Auburn street, near Chambers street, assessed in the name of Louise Elk et al. for \$8000. The lot contains 1192 square feet and carries \$2400 of that amount.

## SOUTH END PURCHASE.

Charles S. and George W. Judkins have sold for George E. Homer, administrator, the estate at 624 Tremont street, consisting of a brick dwelling, with about 1882 square feet of land, assessed for \$10,000; \$5000 being on the land. The purchaser, Samuel L. Dana, buys for investment.

## REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Feb. 8, 1913:

Trans.	Mort.	Amount
Feb. 2.....	19	\$75,320
Feb. 3.....	19	179,575
Feb. 4.....	32	129,510
Feb. 5.....	31	154,455
Feb. 6.....	74	512,350
Feb. 7.....	70	82,711
Totals.....	260	\$1,134,171
Same week 1912.....	198	1,225,351
Same week 1911.....	110	1,126,073
Week Feb. 1, 1913.....	224	2,180,745

## PAPERS ARE FILED BY CANDIDATES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Nomination papers were filed today for Mrs. Emily Freeman Howes and Miss Elizabeth F. Ingram as the Kosmos Woman's Club's candidates for the board of library trustees at the coming primaries. Mrs. Eva G. Ripley, president of the club, is endorsed for reelection to the school board. Ashton H. Thayer declines to run again for school committee and Dr. C. L. Sopher does not want reelection to the municipal lighting commission. Frank J. Henkel will seek to succeed him.

Precinct 2 (Greenwood) will have a caucus tonight to nominate Forrest A. Seavey for selectman. The other candidates for that board are A. G. Anderson, Frank A. Long, N. E. Cutler and John J. Foley. The feature of the primaries will be a three-cornered contest between Loring P. Jordan, Harold B. Driver and George E. Walker for town treasurer. Mr. Jordan was minister of finance on the staff of W. Morgan Shuster when the latter was American treasurer-general of Persia.

## NEW VANCOUVER STATION IS BEGUN

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific railway has begun work on a new station building at its Pacific terminal here to cost \$1,250,000.

The contract calls for completion of the station in the spring of 1914. The new building will be four stories in height and constructed of brick and limestone with a granite base. The upper floors are to be devoted to railroad offices.

## IOWA PROBE BILL PASSED

DES MOINES, Ia.—Reforms in the state's business are expected to result from a joint resolution which passed the House. The resolution gives the committee on retrenchment and reform authority to employ expert accountants and efficiency engineers.

## NEW ATLAS LINER ARRIVES

NEW YORK—The new Hamburg-American liner Emil L. Boss, in port Saturday, will enter in April the Atlas service of the company, plying between this port, the West Indies and Panama canal.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**HARRY BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Harry Glazeman to Louis Elk et al., Eaton st., w. \$1.  
Louis Elk et al. to Fanny Rosenberg, Auburn st., w. \$1.  
Harry H. Naylor to Frank M. Fuller, Hanover st., q. \$1.  
Stephen M. Crosby to Arthur H. Dakin, Marlborough and Hereford sts., d. \$1.  
Augustus Hemenway, Jr., et al., to Edward Glazeman, Mt. Vernon and Walnut sts., q. \$1.  
Charlotte H. Bartol et al. to Edward Glazeman, Mt. Vernon and Walnut sts., q. \$1.  
Same to same, Mt. Vernon and Walnut sts., q. \$1.  
Augustus Hemenway, Jr., et al., to Edward Glazeman, Mt. Vernon and Walnut sts., q. \$1.  
Augustus Hemenway, Jr., et al., to Edward Glazeman, Mt. Vernon and Walnut sts., q. \$1.  
Albert Geiger, Jr., to William J. Stober, Washington st., North, Redford et al., q. \$1.  
William J. Stober to Albert Geiger, Jr., Washington st., North, Redford et al., q. \$1.  
Elizabeth Hofert et al. to Harris Wolfe, Tremont st., d. \$3300.  
Same to same, Tremont st., q. \$1.

## SOUTH BOSTON

Deals O'Reilly to James F. Miller et ux., Second st., q. \$1.

## EAST BOSTON

East Boston Co. to Seaboard Guar. Co., Ins. st., q. \$1.  
Joan Hurley et al. to Isaac Hirsberg, Porter st., d. \$8000.  
Mary Fuller et al. to Isaac Hirsberg, Porter st., q. \$1.

## ROXBURY

Morris Bronstein to John Turner, Hemenway and Norway sts., w. \$1.  
Israel Levy to Eleanor B. Grunwald, Al-  
pine st., q. \$1.  
Eleanor B. Grunwald to Israel Levy et ux., Alpine st., q. \$1.  
George W. Meserve to Esther N. Meserve, private from Quincy st., q. \$1.  
Michael Twomey to Margaret A. Twomey, Cabot and Vernon sts., q. \$1.

## DORCHESTER

Abraham Croftus et al. to Catherine Harney, Dillwood et al., d. \$2000.  
**WEST ROXBURY**  
Realty Trust of Mass. to Henrietta Haberland, High View av., d. \$1.  
Reddy Trust of Mass. to John Forst, Jr., Washington Heights av., d. \$1.  
George L. Schirmer et al. to Daniel F. Coughlan, Sidney rd., 2 lots, d. \$1.  
Securities Real Estate Trust to Alexander George et al., Keystone st., 2 lots, q. \$1.  
Securities Real Estate Trust to Frank H. Vincent, Belmont st., 2 lots, q. \$1.  
Samuel N. Cohen to William W. Phillips, q. \$1.  
John Walker to John A. Hovey, Granada av., 3 lots, q. \$1.

## BRIGHTON

Mary McKenna to Daniel J. Sullivan et ux., q. \$1.

## HYDE PARK

Henrietta E. Weil to Ivory H. Morse, Neponset av., w. \$1.

## REVERE

Mary L. Maggi to Alexander R. McKenzie, Magalloway and Flint sts., 2 lots, q. \$1.  
Charles E. Stratton to Michael Moriarty, Aron st., q. \$1.  
Louis Shapiro to Amos M. Leonard, Revere st., q. \$1.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Howard av., 42, ward 10; William Riley; Francis James.  
Groves st., ward 23; Thomas F. Welch; James Murray; frame ice house.  
Ruekin st., 90, rear, ward 26; Frank S. Dow; frame storage.  
Tampine st., 57, ward 26; G. Zepunec; frame building.  
Groves st., 12, ward 12; Thomas F. Welch; A. Norcross; alter storage.  
Fayette st., 15, rear, ward 26; Parker est.; alter mercantile.

## SCHUBERT CLUB TO GIVE CONCERT

The Schubert Club of Malden will give the second of its series of three concerts in Memorial building, Melrose, this evening, assisted by the Amphion Club of Melrose. The program will be the one which the Amphion Club gave at its first concert 20 years ago. This program is to be repeated Feb. 20 in the Memorial building.

## MME. MARCEL SINGS

Mme. Marcel in "Tosca" drew a large house to the Saturday night performance at mixed popular and regular prices. Under the direction of Mr. Weinberger the music went flowingly and dramatically through the three scenes of the Puccini masterpiece. Mr. Polese sang the role of Scarpia and Mr. Gaudenzi that of Mario. The other artists were those who regularly take the secondary roles.

A rather small house was in attendance Sunday afternoon at the orchestral concert at the Boston opera house, when Mme. Marcel was the soloist and Mr. Weinberger the conductor. Mme. Marcel sang with remarkable beauty of tone the Schubert and Weinberger songs which comprised her program. Mr. Weinberger gave readings of Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" and Beethoven's third or "Eroica" symphony.

## S. S. SICILIAN DUE TOMORROW

Due here Feb. 5 the British steamship Sicilian will reach port tomorrow morning from Glasgow, according to wireless advices received this noon. The message said that the liner would arrive below at 3 a. m. tomorrow and berth at 8 a. m. The Sicilian is bringing 22 second class passengers and 26 in the steerage.

## LONG ISLAND MONEY ASKED

Mayor Fitzgerald today received from the infirmary department estimates for the cost of hospital buildings and alterations on Long Island. The department is seeking an appropriation for this work, which, it is said, would cost \$504,000.

## NEW DORMITORY PLANNED

Trustees of the Andover Theological Seminary plan to build a dormitory wing to cost \$75,000, according to a statement issued to its congregational constituency.

## COTTON MEN ORGANIZE IN BAY STATE WITH \$21,000,000 CAPITAL

Capitalized at \$21,000,000, a certificate of incorporation has just been issued in Massachusetts to the International Cotton Mills of Boston and New York, which is a reorganization of the International Cotton Mills, Inc., of New York, with the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company of Delaware.

The incorporators are Norman J. MacGaffin of Medford, George R. Williams of Boston, and Clarence R. Yeaton of Boston, all members of the Corporation Registration Company of Boston.

Authority is given the corporation to take over the business of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company and the International Cotton Mills, Inc., and to pay for their assets, \$6,500,000 par value of second preferred stock, and \$5,700,000 of common stock. Further provisions empower the corporation to carry on a general manufacturing business of cotton, hemp, jute, wool and woollens, yarns, silk, linens, cloths and textile goods of any kind, and any incidental business.

In states other than in Massachusetts where the law permits, the concern is authorized to carry on the business of railroads, electric street railways, telephone and telegraph, heat and power company and of an aqueduct or canal company.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Lucius Engineering Company of Pittsburgh installed a new three-track iron bridge for the Boston & Albany road at Worcester yesterday, replacing old bridge No. 55.

The New Haven road's private air brake instruction car, No. 650, arrived at South station power house yard this morning to qualify trainmen on platform pipe apparatus and in backing trains between terminals and storage yards.

John B. Hamill, superintendent Boston division Boston & Albany road, is making an inspection of branches with the composite engine Berkshire.

Col. William A. Gaston and party occupying the private Pullman car Roundabout, arrived at North station from Littleton, N. H., via Woodsville by special Boston & Maine train this morning.

The Pullman Company sent 18 sleepers west, by Boston & Albany, from Exeter street yard today for Buffalo and Pittsburgh distribution.

The Adams Express Company received at South station this morning over the Southern, Pennsylvania and New Haven roads a shipment of Florida vegetables and berries for the Boston market.

The signal department of the Boston & Maine road is preparing estimates for the Union Switch & Signal Company, Swissvale, for an electro pneumatic machine to take the place of the 84-lever Johnson mechanical machine located at Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine roads crossing tower G, East Somerville, Mass.

New England Association of Railroad Veterans met at 104 Canal street, Boston, at 3:30 p. m. yesterday instead of the old Fitchburg station. Former President Lucius Tuttle was the principal speaker and was warmly received by a large attendance.

## SUBWAY MATTERS ARE UNCERTAIN

NEW YORK—No word came from the appellate division early today as to when the expected decision on the subway contracts injunction would be handed down. Counsel for one of the appellants, Clarence J. Shearn, who, it was learned, prepared a 30-page brief for filing today, will go to the office of Judge E. K. McCall, the new public service commission chairman, today and ask for another public hearing on the contracts. Mr. Shearn points out that 300 changes have been made since the last hearing.

Appraisers for the construction of the fourth avenue subway at the junction of Flatbush avenue and Fulton street, in Brooklyn, file a report covering 22 of 30 claims amounting \$3,184,280.11. Value of the unappraised property will probably reach \$400,000.

## HARVARD MEN ENTERTAINED

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Harvard students and other men guests at the Wellesley dance Friday night, who were allowed to remain here for the week end, were entertained at fraternity houses last evening following vespers. In Houghston Memorial chapel yesterday morning the Rev. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge addressed the students.

## CANDIA (N. H.) CLUB TO MEET

Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh, Gov. Samuel D. Feltner of New Hampshire and Capt. De Witt Coffman, commandant of the Charlestown navy yard, will be among the special guests at the annual meeting of the Candia (N. H.) Club to be held at the Revere house, Boston, Feb. 17.

## REV. MR. TRAVERS ACCEPTS CALL

A call to the rectorship of Trinity church in Pittsburgh has been accepted by the Rev. Edward Schofield Travers, formerly assistant rector of Trinity church, Boston, and latterly chaplain at the military academy at West Point.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Unfavorable conditions off Cape Cod today drove back several barges that attempted to cross the bay. The big sea tug Leigh rounded the cape with barges 707, 740 and 789 from Perth Amboy. In attempting to put about and seek a shelter, the barges broke adrift, but were recaptured and passed out by Highland light.

Coming from Porto Rican ports, the steamer Massapequa, Captain Olsen, arrived this noon with 16,000 bags of sugar, which will be discharged at Lawrence & Wiggins' wharf in the Mystic river. The vessel called at New York to unload part of her freight, leaving there Saturday.

Three revenue steamers are looked for momentarily, the British steamer Trunk from Hueva, Spain, and the German steamers Christian X and Naneris, both from Hamburg.

Because of the low temperature today the work of discharging the cargo of fruit from the United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose, which came in Sunday night from Port Limon, Costa Rica, was postponed. The fruit brought 33,000 stems of bananas and 88 boxes of grapefruit. Capt. W. A. Davidson is in command of the steamer, Willis W. Hinckley, cashier for the fruit company at Port Limon, and Mrs. Hinckley, arrived on the steamer and will visit their home in New York.

T wharf again faced a shortage of fresh fish when the market opened today, with only three arrivals since business closed Saturday noon. Prices were high. Halibut, at 48 cents per pound, sold at the second highest price ever asked. The arrivals were: Sts. Crest, 68,000 pounds; Foam, 23,800, and schr. Conqueror, 48,000. Dealers prices: Steak cod, \$14.50 per cwt., market cod \$7.75, haddock \$9.75, pollock \$9, large hake \$9.75, medium hake \$8.75 and cusk \$6.50.

Capt. Michael Wise of the steam trawler Crest, which reached T wharf today, reports hauling up sections of an old vessel in the other trawl last Wednesday.

With the arrival of the schooner Fannie A. Smith at Gloucester, the last of the Newfoundland herring fleet returned home. The Smith had 900 barrels pickled and 100,000 pounds frozen herring, and was reported at T wharf today.

Two Hansa line steamers, the Axelfels, Captain Von Thul and the Freinfels, Captain Sandstedt, each bearing oriental cargoes from Calcutta; the Leyland liner Anglian, Captain Toozes, from London; the Danish steamship Florida, Captain Anderson, from Copenhagen and Christiania; the British steamship Boston, from Yarmouth and the Norwegian steamship Lovland, with 24,840 bags of sugar, from Cuba, are now lying in port after passengers retarded by adverse conditions.

Captain Sandstedt is accompanied by his wife. The steamer Axelfels touched at Newport News to land seven Laascars of the crew, in accordance with the British maritime agreement. Additional men were signed for the rest of the voyage. The Anglian was 15 days on the passage and the Florida was 31 days out of Copenhagen. The latter brought 5100 tons of general cargo, of which 2700 tons are consigned for Boston. The rest will be taken to New York. On the Boston were 75 passengers from the Provinces.

Bound on a 28-day cruise to the tropics, including a stop at the Panama canal, the steamship Victoria Louise, Capt. M. Meyer, carried 400 passengers when she sailed from New York Saturday morning. Massachusetts was represented by 30 passengers, among whom are A. F. Allen and Mrs. Allen, W. H. Cutter and Mrs. Cutter, John P. Cooner, George L. Dodd, A. W. Lanchester, Mrs. Lane, J. E. Lynch, Dr. T. Leary and Mrs. Leary, Henry A. Morris and Mrs. Morris, H. M. Plimpton and Mrs. Plimpton, Master Plimpton, J. S. Ross and Mrs. Ross, F. H. Rourke, Charles Stirrow and Mrs. Stirrow, J. A. Webster, L. F. Bader and Mrs. Bader, all of Boston, the latter two proceeding only to Havana; George M. Bassett, Dr. Frederick H. Baker, Richard Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, Charles Crompton, H. H. Goldard and F. M. McFadden and Mrs. McFadden, all of Worcester; H. P. A. Clausen and Mrs. Clausen of Brookline, Dr. L. H. Plimpton and Mrs. Plimpton of Norwood, George A. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens and Miss M. H. Stevens of Great Barrington.

Assistance was given to the schooner Lucia Porter, reported in distress Saturday four miles south of Chatham, by the revenue cutter Aconnet and the coast guards of the Chatham station. The Porter was bound from New York for St. John, N. B.

In tow of a tug the schooner Rebecca J. Moulton from New London, which went ashore on Two Bush ledge, Eastern Penobscot bay, Saturday, arrived at Rockland, Me., Sunday. There was 12 feet of water in the vessel's hold.

Reports from Jacksonville state that after the cargo of the schooner Fred Ayer, which put in there Jan. 31/ in distress, has been transferred to another vessel the craft will be towed to Philadelphia for repairs. The masts and rigging were carried away.

## PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived  
Str Massapequa (Annapolis) Olsen, Cuban ports via New York.  
Str Katahdin, Maguire, Jacksonville and Charleston S. C. with merchandise to Clyde line.

Tg Vesta, Kemp, Lynn, twg bg C R R of N. J. No. 9, for New York.  
Tg Wyoming, Clark, Portland twg bgs 782 and 783.  
Sloop Albert Baldwin, Coleman, Rockport, Mass.

## Cleared

Str City of Memphis, Garfield, Savannah.  
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News.  
Str Herman Winter, Crowell, New York.

## Sailed

Strs Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; Seacomet, Sewalls Point; tg Plymouth, twg bg C. R. R. of N. J. No. 14; tg Wyoming; str Kershaw, Baltimore via Newport News; Coastwise, Norfolk.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs La Lorraine, Havre; Albingia, Cape Haytien, etef Monus, New Orleans; El Mundo, Galveston; Giulia, Mediterranean ports; Indrakula, Newport News; Bermudian, Bermuda.

## TUFTS MUSICAL CLUBS READY TO GIVE CONCERT

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts College Glee and Mandolin clubs will this evening give the first of the two mid-year concerts in Goddard chapel. Following the concert the members of the clubs and their friends will be entertained by the Delta Tau Delta fraternity at an assembly in the Goddard gymnasium.

Many members of the faculty are patrons of the concert. The program includes readings by Clinton L. Scott, '13, of Newport, Vt. The soloists will be Russell L. Davidson, '14, of North Billerica, tenor, and Carroll C. O'Neil, '14, bass.

The Glee Club will have as leader Henry B. Stryker, '13, of Cambridge, assisted by Carroll O'Neil. The Mandolin Club will be led by E. Lester Marshall, '14, of Lynn. The second concert will be given Friday evening.

## RAILROADS SAID TO BE AGENT FOR WEAL OF MAN

That railroads have accomplished more for the civilized world than any other industry by establishing close connections between distant sections of the globe hitherto unopened to habitation and the trade of the world, is the opinion of Lucius Tuttle, former president of the Boston & Maine railroad. He spoke to a large gathering of members of the New England Association of Railroad Veterans at their monthly meeting Sunday.

The many inventions that have revolutionized the world and upon which the social and commercial progress of today are based he said were not known until after the civil war.

## FREE SUNDAY CONCERT HEARD

LYNN, Mass.—Crowded conditions prevailed at the first free Sunday afternoon concert which was given at the Classical high school hall. The Lynn Orchestral Club under the direction of Arthur B. Keene, Aaron Harris and Samuel Harris, furnished the music assisted by Miss Lilian Chandler, violin soloist. A second concert will be given next Sunday in the same hall which the municipal council has donated free in addition to subscribing the sum of \$200 towards expenses. Feb. 18 the first in a series of free organ recitals for children will be given.

## MR. BRYAN MEETS CUBAN PRESIDENT

HAVANA, Cuba—William J. Bryan of Nebraska, who lectured here Sunday night and left here today for the Isle of Pines, called on President Gomez yesterday and dined at the American legation.

## INFRINGEMENT INJUNCTION ASKED

The Empire Voting Machine Company of Jamestown, N. Y., has brought a bill in the United States district court against the Triumph Voting Machine Company of Pittsfield, Mass., and its officers, asking an injunction to restrain the defendants from making, using or selling any voting machines which embody any of the inventions of the plaintiff. An accounting and damages are also sought.

## OCEAN RACE TO START JUNE 7

PHILADELPHIA—The annual ocean motorboat race from Philadelphia to Bermuda will start from this city on June 7, according to an announcement by officials of the Yachtmen's Club Saturday. Among the entries received are the Dream, owned by Commodore Charles Dagen, Philadelphia, winner of last year's race, and the Kathemna, which was also a competitor in that contest.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

## Transatlantic Sailings

## EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York  
\*Potadam, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 11  
\*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 12  
\*Kronprinzessin, for Southampton..... Feb. 12  
\*Mauretanien, for Liverpool..... Feb. 12  
\*Ulfstand, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 12  
\*La Lorraine, for Havre..... Feb. 13  
\*Seydlitz, for Bremen..... Feb. 13  
\*Voltaire, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 13  
\*Roma, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 13  
\*Berlin, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 13  
\*California, for Glasgow..... Feb. 13  
\*Mauretanien, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 13  
\*Philadelphia, for Southampton..... Feb. 13  
\*Adriatic, for Egypt..... Feb. 13  
\*Kaiser Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Feb. 13  
\*Perugia, for Naples..... Feb. 13  
\*Argentina, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 13  
\*Campania, for Liverpool..... Feb. 13  
\*Patricia, for Hamburg..... Feb. 13  
\*Patricia, for Antwerp via Dover..... Feb. 13  
\*Patricia, for Liverpool..... Feb. 13  
\*K's Auguste Victoria, Hamburg..... Feb. 13  
\*Caledonia, for Havre..... Feb. 13  
\*Canada, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 13  
\*Hamburg, for Bremen..... Feb. 13  
\*Kursk, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 13  
\*Imperial, for London..... Feb. 13  
\*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 13  
\*Holland, for Antwerp..... Feb. 13  
\*Stampania, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 13  
\*France, for Havre..... Feb. 13  
\*Pannonia, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 13  
\*President Grant, for Hamburg..... Feb. 13  
\*President Grant, for Copenhagen..... Feb. 13  
\*President Grant, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 13  
\*Madonna, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 13

## WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco  
\*Sonoma, for Sydney..... Feb. 11  
\*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu..... Feb. 12  
\*Mongolia, for Hongkong..... Feb. 12  
\*Houlihan, for Honolulu..... Feb. 12  
\*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong..... Feb. 12  
\*Sierra, for Sydney..... Feb. 12  
Sailings from Seattle  
\*Awa Maru, for Hongkong..... Feb. 11  
\*Orizaba, for Manila..... Feb. 11  
\*Cyclops, for Manila..... Feb. 11  
\*Empress of India, for Hongkong..... Feb. 11  
\*Makura, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Sado Maru, for Hongkong..... Feb. 11  
Sailings from Tacoma  
\*Panama Maru, for Hongkong..... Feb. 11  
Sailings from Vancouver  
\*Empress of India, for Hongkong..... Feb. 11  
\*Makura, for Sydney..... Feb. 11

## EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong  
\*Inaba Maru, for Seattle..... Feb. 11  
\*Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Siberia, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Chicago Maru, for Tacoma..... Feb. 11  
\*China, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Shikoku Maru, for Seattle..... Feb. 11  
Sailings from Yokohama  
\*Yokohama Maru, for Seattle..... Feb. 11  
\*Korea, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver..... Feb. 11  
\*Mexico Maru, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Inaba Maru, for Seattle..... Feb. 11  
Sailings from Seattle  
\*Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Arline, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Siberia, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Korea, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Vancouver, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Zelandia, for Vancouver..... Feb. 11  
\*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
Sailings from Sydney  
\*Zelandia, for Vancouver..... Feb. 11  
\*Makura, for San Francisco..... Feb. 11  
\*Carries United States mail.

## Incoming Steamships at Boston

## DUE TODAY

Trunkby.....Huey..... Jan. 18  
Martha Russ.....Ponam..... Jan. 18  
Massapequa.....Porto Rico..... Jan. 31  
\*Siberia.....Hawaii..... Jan. 24  
\*Eroli.....Kokohama..... Jan. 24  
\*Sally Maersk.....via Gibraltar..... Jan. 24  
\*Christian X.....Hamburg..... Jan. 24  
\*DUE TUESDAY  
\*Llyones.....Monte..... Jan. 11  
\*Auduland.....Cebu..... Jan. 11  
\*Medan.....via Agaña..... Jan. 24  
\*Sagamore.....Liverpool..... Feb. 1  
\*DUE THURSDAY  
\*Carpathia

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Different Ways

I once quite inadvertently offended a young lady in an English family where I was staying, writes Baron Suematsu in his book called "The Risen Sun." She admired an article which I had, so I said: "I have no more use for it, so I will give it to you." She said at once: "If you value it and can spare it for me, I will of course accept with pleasure, but not a thing which you have no more use for." I was doubtless wrong, according to all the western modes of giving and taking. You praise up the thing you are giving, and so show the recipient that you sacrifice it for friendship's sake; but our idea when we say we have no more use for a thing is to save the friend to whom we give it from experiencing a sense of being under an obligation to us, the giver. The matter is only one of difference in the mode of manifesting our thoughts; but because one is not conversant with that different custom, it is likely to be taken as an offense. How much mischief is done and how much offense is given by not understanding another's ways, not merely in the case of individuals, but in the case of nations!

## Give and Take

It is said that a few of the great employers of labor are actually beginning to reverse the usual method, and instead of trying to see how much work they can get done for how little money they measure their achievement by the amount of money they are able to pay for the work which is done. They are as delighted when their growing success enables them to raise a worker's salary as if they were adding that extra income to their own bank account; they feel that they are succeeding in their financial enterprise, in other words, just to the degree that they are serving others and enabling them to rise.

That such an ideal of business has obtained even in a single instance is a ray of hope for the world. The complement of this proposition on the employee's part is of course to see how much work he can do for the money he is paid. Here again is a great revolution to be wrought in the habits of many employees, though on the whole the selfishness on this side of the count has never been so marked as on the other, for the very practical reason that the average employee knows that his own rise depends on his ability to turn out plenty of good work and that poor work or lack of diligence usually means dismissal.

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## QUAINT KITCHEN IN MEXICO



UTENSILS USED IN DWELLING IN MEXICO CITY

THE modern kitchenette with everything within one's reach is in one sense a harking back to old conditions. The picture here shows a Mexican kitchen, with the stove and the whole body of utensils all in one corner. The worker may have a tiny fire of charcoal or sticks in one of the three fire holes, and be preparing vegetables or pastry at the other end of her stove. The picture hints that an American need not travel over seas to find a civilization that seems primitive or picturesque. The things are at his very door.

## "King Lear's" Place in Drama

A very interesting criticism of Shakespeare's tragedy of "King Lear" appeared lately in the Sewanee Review. This play is acknowledged to be in many respects one of the greatest, indeed this critic says perhaps the noblest, of the works of Shakespeare, yet it has not had equal success as a stage play with the other tragedies. He says that many people consider this work as essentially a work for private reading rather than for performance. But his own explanation touches deeper than this. He thinks that this one alone of all the tragedies of Shakespeare takes its rise from what human nature is too prone to consider trivial faults in comparison with the motives, as they are called, of the other plays. We see family bickerings developed to their logical conclusion, the petty tyrannies and selfishnesses of common experience lifted to a place of tragic import. This critic apparently sees that not until humanity has advanced far enough to catch up with the great poet's scorn of self-seeking and perceives the elements of tragedy that may develop out of so-called venial faults, if uncorrected, will this play take its place as a sound and logical working out of premise and conclusion on lines of tragic drama.

We need no many things, but we need nothing as we need Christ.—C. Silvester Horne.

## WHAT TO DO FOR THE CHILDREN

WHAT to do for the children is one of the insistent questions of the hour. It is the age when the oneness of humanity, the equal importance of all periods and all individualities that express the human race are alike understood and provided for. A layman wrote in the Century a year ago what he thought children should be taught in school. In the discussions of the hour this sound and pleasant philosophy is well worth rehearsing. He finds that children are especially apt in learning certain things and that they should be taught the things that plainly prove themselves natural to be acquired. These are languages, riding, dancing and music. The child with a French or German governess picks up the language almost at once. Then why not make language study the chief booklore of the child, and leave things like history and geography till later, when the maturing thought better understands and so is more interested in what these books impart? The writer would have all boys taught Greek and Latin. One would wonder why he excludes the girls from that classical training which shall give breadth and elegance and tone to a boy's thinking. It seems rather out of date to draw distinctions between boys and girls in matters of intellectual training.

Then with five languages and music the child is really being educated, easily and happily, and gaining expertise in things which will be of the utmost cultural value to him all his life. They are often of immediate practical use, especially in these modern days, when workers of every sort circulate so freely round the globe. An engineer called to South America might be very glad if his early direction toward language study had prompted him to acquire

Spanish, and if he has been grounded in Latin and French, Spanish is easily acquired, as is also Italian, the speech of Dante, another language of practical value on many occasions, even in the world of roughest work.

This writer does not touch on the practical aspect of language study, however, save in relation to English. He makes an earnest plea for the better speaking of English among Americans and the careful training in good speech and what is technically termed diction (the method of voice placing and intonation) in childhood. Of course the constant help of example of parents and teachers keeps children back even if there is an attempt at training. Practically all children can be taught to sing, even those at first unpromising, and here again is a culture-giving and happy study which should, this writer thinks, be made more use of in the development of youth.

### Question of Tips

The manager of a large hotel in New York defends his treatment of his waiters in the following words: "All hotel employees are paid by the month. Our men get \$25 a month and their food, which is worth another \$25 a month, and according to their own accounts their tips aggregate \$3 a day, or \$90 a month. That means they get \$140 a month, which is very good pay."

That, of course, is very nice, remarks the Argonaut. We are profoundly gratified to know that these waiters earn \$140 a month, which is a good deal more than the salary of some capable newspaper reporters. But how about the public which is thus shown to contribute \$90 per month per waiter?

## From "New York"

Down-gazing I behold,  
Miraculous by night,  
A city all of gold.  
Here, there and everywhere,  
In myriad fashion fair,  
A mystery untold,  
Of light.

Not royal Babylon  
Nor Tyre, nor Rome the great—  
In the all-powerful state  
Her wisdom and her armed legions won—  
Was so illumine,  
As the strange world which, awed, I  
look upon.

With it compared, the ancient glories  
fail  
And, in the glow it doth irradiate,  
The planets of the firmament grow pale.

Night, . . . never wore  
A robe so gemmed before.  
The splendor streams  
In lines and jets and scintillating gleams  
From tower and spire and campanile  
bright  
And palaces of light.

—Florence Earle Coates.

## Following Truth

You cannot lift truth so high that men cannot reach it; the only caution to be observed is, that you do not ask them to climb where they cannot go without leaving terra firma.—Woodrow Wilson.

## IN HEAVEN NOW

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO ONE has ever known better than Jesus where the kingdom of heaven is. He taught that it is "within." Moreover, his prayer, "Thy kingdom come," shows us that the reign of harmony is to be established in us now. Heaven is not some "far-off, divine event," neither is it a material place situated in vast space, but is as Jesus taught, "at hand," within reach of our consciousness or right-thinking today. It is helpful to get the thought adjusted to the definition of heaven as given by Mrs. Eddy: "Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." (Science and Health, p. 587). This definition reveals heaven as indeed the abode of good, the home of Soul, not sense. We see that all are in heaven who are approaching the perfect state of harmony demanded by Jesus in his "Be ye perfect." Such workers are under the reign of Spirit.

Now Christian Science comes to show us how to dwell in Spirit in our everyday life; how to carry on our affairs above the sense that holds man to the earth; and how to keep our health and courage through turning away from the usual recognition of man as being under material laws. This Science shows that there is but one law and that is spiritual, the law of God, good, and that under this divine government all being, action and life is harmonious or heavenly. In this state or condition the whole universe, including man, is in perfect accord and each individual life, reflecting Spirit, has its own place, in its own order, and its relation to all else is unobtrusive and harmonious.

Poets have loved to speak of the "music of the spheres"—the grand rhythmic movement of the bodies in space, each keeping its own place, each acting

independently of all others, yet all in perfect harmony. What grand music! No sound of harp nor even the carolling of birds could be sweeter. Such music becomes harmony's self reflected in the moving on of the spheres. In this paeon of praise the universe, including man, is seen to reflect the law of Spirit, and not the man-made laws that undertake to prove disease, disaster and inharmonious as the real. Such mortal-made laws are not in accord with the nature of God. The divine nature is brought within the comprehension of men by the definition in Science and Health (p. 465): "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." Man-made laws are not in the consciousness of good; they can never enter into that state that recognizes God to be all and error nothing. Christian Science shows men how to deny in thought, word, act and life the untrue beliefs or opinions about heaven and God; and how to grow into the true idea. It changes the concept of heaven from an imaginary abode in space to be

## Boston at Night From Beacon Hill

FROM the tops of the houses that front the Common on Beacon Hill a marvelous look upon the city of Boston is to be had when the sunset is paling and the electric lights in the office buildings on Boylston and Tremont streets begin to star the dusk. Over at the right the tower of the New Old South church and other less distinguishable spires are silhouetted against the ebbing crimson. The long straight line of Beacon street and from some points of vantage the Charles river esplanade and the bridge are outlined in their regular systems of lights, like strange constellations. Near at hand the State House rears its head high in its crown of glowing gems. The black-branched trees stand silent in the big, generous Common below, lights hung among them like ballooning spots of radiance.

If the night is wet the lights stand out against the black trunks with a startling sharpness. Tremont street is traceable and the traffic there, in the glare of the illumination of this downtown district. But this brightness melts into the encroaching dark above. There the tall buildings stand outlined only by the tiers of dazzling lights which sing across the tree-filled space below with a shout of some unimaginable joy. It is as if the humming hives of industry were all suddenly become only windows into worlds of unknown brilliancy and wonder. It is worth while to climb to the roof to see Boston become a fairy world set with jewels, all that is commonplace and sordid wiped out by the gracious, pitying night.

## Colonel and the Band

A certain colonel is a fine commander, but not a musician. He sent for the chief musician of his regimental band one day and delivered, according to Everybody's magazine, this scathing criticism: "I notice a lack of uniformity about the band which must be regulated. Yesterday morning they were out on parade and the largest man in the band was playing a little bit of an instrument—flute or something of the kind—and you had the big drum played by a small man. That sort of thing doesn't look well, and must be attended to. I want the small men to play small instruments, and the big men the big instruments. And another thing—I want the trombone players to slide their instruments in and out in unison. It annoys me to see them all out of step with their hands."

## DIVISION OF INCOME IN THE HOME

MANY are the plans set forth for the financial guidance of husbands and wives in these days. The opinion gains ground that a woman should have some money, properly apportioned to the whole income, which represents her actual service to the home and is hers absolutely to spend as she likes. The difference between the self-supporting woman who may spend all she earns as she will and the wife who must ask for every cent she handles and explain what she does with it is wide. The right position of the wife seems to be between the two, just as the right position of the man who is the head of a family is not that of the man who has no family.

Some one writing in a recent magazine outlines the following plan: Let the two decide what they will spend to keep up the home and let this sum be paid regularly to the wife. Let the husband's regular expenses, like carfare and luncheons, be provided for, and let him have a fund for unexpected demands, and then let all the rest be divided equally between husband and wife for personal use, each to have a bank account and use it unquestioned. A fault in this scheme seems to be in the provision that whatever a wife can save from the housekeeping is hers to do what she likes with. Just why she should have this, when she is given half her husband's savings is hardly clear.

Furthermore, it is hardly clear why a man should necessarily give his wife half of all he has left over the expenses

of the home and business. Doubtless most men prefer to share everything with the wife, but on the other hand the man with much money needs proportionately less actual service from the wife in the way of home-making. His wife may perhaps hire everything done, even to the housekeeping. The man with little money to share with his wife must have far more actual work from her as

housekeeper. This fact points to the deeper fact that there is no possibility of adjusting the home-making on a basis of dollars and cents. The element of love enters in, and the woman who is making a happy home for husband and children has her reward in love, just as the man who is making such a home has his reward in love. How then is it possible to lay down a general rule governing all the different conditions, demands and opportunities of all homes?

Perhaps as many men give everything they have to the wife as withhold too much. This puts the man in the position of asking for the money he needs. This really amounts to a harmonious partnership to a discussion of ways and means. "Can I afford a new suit now?" This question is debated between them just as the wife's need is, and in the long run each is happier in self-sacrifice for the other than in anything which money can buy. The ideal method, then, would seem to be one bank account on which either may draw at will, and a friendly advisement between the two over all important outlay.

## Reminiscence of Blaine

There have been few public men who have retained for their friends and by tradition the loyalty and spontaneous love and admiration that have attended on James G. Blaine. Brand Whitlock, for example, the mayor of Toledo, O., writes in the American magazine some reminiscences of his reporting days. He tells how he first saw Blaine at a railroad station, where the start was to be made for a trip down through Indiana. Blaine was then secretary of state in President Harrison's cabinet. All sorts and conditions of men came round him and introduced themselves to Blaine. It was a remarkable sight, to see the premier of a great government stand there, as approachable as an ordinary man, talked to as if he were anybody.

Mr. Whitlock says: With my interest in the tariff question, which then seemed to me so fundamental, I did not lose the opportunity to ask Mr. Blaine about his reciprocity project; but after a while the conversation turned to more personal subjects. When he learned I was from Ohio he asked me suddenly if I could name the counties that formed the several congressional districts of the state. I could not, of course, do that, and I supposed no one in the world could do it or ever want to do it; but he could, and with a naive pride in the accomplishment he did, and then astounded me by saying that he could almost match the feat with any state in the Union.

## Another American From the Ranks

Speaking of Samuel Rea's coming into the presidency of the Pennsylvania railroad, the Bellman says: It was Mr. Rea who had much to do with the inception of the plans for the Hudson river tunnel and the mammoth station in the very heart of New York, while he more than any one other—more even than the then president, Mr. Cassatt—supervised the carrying through of that gigantic undertaking to so magnificent a conclusion. What will he do now, as chief executive, some of the eastern railroads are asking. And the answer usually heard hereabouts is that the next obvious step is the electrification of the entire system.

Mr. Rea's accession to the headship of the world-known corporation is a distinctly American instance, as Mr. Howells might put it, for he first took service with the company as a mere chain-and-rod man in the engineering squad that was working in 1871 on the little branches known as Morrison's Cove and Williamsburg. That the youth of 16 was a square peg in a square hole would appear from the annals of the 40 years between that day and the May of 1912 when he became vice-president, having meanwhile climbed the rather long ladder with assured if not always rapid steps. It should be added that, in the considered opinion of experts, there is no better practical engineer known than he; as much was said when the University of Pennsylvania, a couple of years ago, conferred on him the degree of D. S.

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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Squirrel and the Corn

Writing of his experiences with the creatures of the woods when a boy, John Muir, the famous woodsman of California, tells in the Atlantic Magazine about a big gray squirrel he once caught. He brought him home and put him in a cage with some nuts, and waited to see if the squirrel would eat. He says:

I soon learned, however, that sympathy in this direction was wasted; for no sooner did I pop him in than he fell to with right hearty appetite, gnawing and munching the nuts as if he had gathered them himself and was very hungry that day. Therefore, after allowing time enough for a good square meal, I made haste to get him out of the nut box and shut him up in a spare bedroom, in which father had hung a lot of selected ears of Indian corn for seed. They were hung up by the husks on cords stretched across from side to side of the room. The squirrel managed to jump from the top of one of the bed posts to the cord, cut off an ear and let it drop to the floor. He then jumped down, got a good grip of the heavy ear, carried it to the top of one of the slippery, polished bed posts, seated himself comfortably, and holding it balanced, deliberately pried out one kernel at a time with his long chisel teeth, ate the soft, sweet germ and dropped the hard part of the kernel. In this masterly way, working at high speed, he demolished several ears a day, and with a good warm bed in a box made himself at home and grew fat. Then, naturally, I suppose, he began to look for a way of escape. Of course, he first tried the window, but found that his teeth made

no impression on the glass. Next he tried the sash and gnawed the wood off level with the glass; then father happened to come upstairs and discovered the mischief that was being done to his seed corn and window, and immediately ordered him out of the house.

Manila was one of the first cities to have the commission form of government, organized when President Taft was Governor-General of the Philippine islands.

### Picture Puzzle



What French author?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE  
PUZZLE  
India.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, February 10, 1913

### Moral Influence in City Government

PROPOSALS for the better government of cities have been made without number in the past, no limit can be placed upon the number that will be called for by municipal maladministration in the future, unless the individual citizen shall be thoroughly aroused to a sense of his responsibility to the community in which he lives. One of the very first things necessary to municipal reformation is the eradication from the thought of the average individual citizen of the idea that there can be one set or standard of morals in public affairs and another set or standard in private life. In the thought of many people, otherwise subject to rational and righteous leanings, there seems to be a tendency toward the toleration of conditions in public affairs that would be wholly abhorrent to them if discovered in their business or family surroundings. Thus, men will frequently vote to put or to hold persons in office to whom they would not give personal confidence or employment. Thus, too, they submit to the employment by their community of persons whom they would not have in positions of trust around their banks, their stores, their shops, their factories, their offices or their homes.

Is it to be wondered at, in these circumstances, that certain phases of municipal government in the United States continue to misrepresent the ideals of the nation? Is it to be wondered at, in these circumstances, that one hears of official scandal, of "graft," of crime propagated rather than extirpated, in some of the larger American cities?

Practically all the municipal reform proposals heard of have their base and pillar and purpose in laws and ordinances. Yet in the majority of cases communities are not so much afflicted with open violations of law as they are with insidious and secret avoidance of it. Law seems to many to be the panacea for all communal ills. How fatuous is this belief all thinking people know. The cities in which municipal evils are the most numerous and the most menacing are not lawless. To outward appearance they are orderly.

Where does the root of the trouble lie? In the false belief of the average citizen that it is impossible to correct abuses, that you cannot expect public affairs to be carried on with regard for the moralities and the decencies, that you must put up with insidious wrong because it is unavoidable, inevitable. The truth is that the municipal scandals so common to this country could hardly continue for another day if the individual citizen would awaken to a proper sense of his duty, and insist that there shall be henceforth but one standard of morality for all. If he will properly exert himself to this end, conditions that would be abhorrent in the home or in private business will, we think, suddenly cease to exist in public affairs.

### As to the Customs Deposit Order

FROM present appearances it seems a reasonable presumption that Rudolph Spreckels based his statements with reference to Mr. MacVeagh's order of Jan. 9, providing for the deposit of customs receipts direct in national banks, upon misleading information. His assertion that this order would inflate the deposits of the banks in question to the extent of \$200,000,000 appears, to begin with, to be something over \$198,000,000 out of the way. The secretary of the treasury, in a letter to Representative Glass, says that the order will, in fact, make a net increase of only about \$350,000 in the government's national bank deposits. The point sought by the order was to allow the government's collections and disbursements through the banks to clear themselves from day to day, instead of making necessary, as at present, the conversion of the receipts into actual cash at the sub-treasuries, and a lot of other unnecessary detail. In short, as this newspaper pointed out at the time the order was made, the change seems to be in the interest of simplicity and expedition.

On the other hand, the intimation that the President and the secretary of the treasury were moved in this matter by the hope of embarrassing the incoming administration may, we think, be promptly and safely dismissed from the public thought.

### Constitutional Problems in the Legislatures

LEGISLATIVE dockets all over the United States are bursting with measures of reform proposed and promoted by the Progressive party. Out of it is to come, quite possibly, a considerable readjustment in the order of things and a betterment of conditions. The Progressive movement is to this extent the expression of the demand for fairer social conditions and a fuller democracy in government. Old as the story of the making of laws is the difficulty of getting an ideal usefully enacted. The enumeration of what is asked of Legislatures at this moment would show how far from reason the impulse to overturn old methods may run, and the examination a few weeks later of what is accepted will be cheering if it shows that good has come of the agitation.

Alteration of statutes ordinarily, at least in the older states of the East, gives ample room for needed changes. The constitutions here are broadly written and acts of the Legislature supply the application. It was left to the western states to embody in the organic law detailed regulations. There it would signify less of depth in a political change than it proposed constitutional amendments. In New England a measure is furnished of the radical nature of the movement when it is found calling for extensive constitutional changes. In Massachusetts, for example, service on the committee on constitutional amendments has been an easy assignment, but the committee is this year invested with great responsibility. Twenty-six proposals of constitutional change are on the list it will consider, instead of the ordinary two or three.

If all the proposed amendments to the constitution of the oldest state were submitted to the people, the tax upon the voter would rival that laid upon Oregonians in their recent experience, and if all were adopted the state government would be hardly recognizable. The executive council would vanish, the Senate would be done away,

there would be a single legislative body, judges would be elected, they would be subject to recall, decisions of the supreme court would be subject to revision by the people, acts of the Legislature could be put to the test of the referendum and the people could begin law making, there would be proportional representation, women would vote, any public body would have the power to take land by eminent domain. The list is not complete at that.

Other New England states are given similar opportunities to rebuild their constitutions. Vermont will give quick effect to changes by the provision that the people may pass upon them in the spring town meetings, so that a special session of the Legislature will be possible to make the statutes conform. Maine has a numerous list and Connecticut has some proposals of the most radical sort.

The actual peril of a situation like this, with its congested program of reform, is that the task of selection will be too great for legislators. The progressive impulse is not confined to the party which makes it the excuse for being. It is the expression of a deep sense of the need of more responsible and responsive government. Not a party loss, then, but an actual loss to the people, would be the failure to extract some permanent good out of the embarrassing list.

REPRESENTATIVE department stores of the larger cities of the United States, it is announced, have organized the American Department Stores Corporation with the view of consolidating their purchases and thereby obtaining lower prices from manufacturing concerns. It will be seen from this bare statement of the matter that there is no justification here for the inference that the department stores in this arrangement have any intention of combining their general interests or of forming what is commonly known as a trust. It is said that the firms or companies in this association have an annual aggregate purchasing power of \$75,000,000; it is clear, therefore, that by consolidating their purchases many savings may be made possible.

Doubtless this move will be at once accepted by many as another evidence of the tendency toward concentration in business, and it may be proper to so regard it, but it is, nevertheless, a peculiar circumstance that the new organization had a forerunner in a dry goods store syndicate that existed between forty and fifty years ago. This syndicate was composed also of representative houses, but membership was limited to one in each city. It is not known that it was ever formally organized, or that it stood for anything more than a mere business agreement among the interested concerns to do their purchasing through common agents, and to consolidate those purchases so that each would enjoy whatever advantages might accrue from the aggregate volume of their transactions.

There were also disadvantages. The buyer who gave entire satisfaction to the house in Boston, for instance, was likely to load the shelves of the house in St. Louis or Chicago or Cincinnati with a line of goods unsuited to the local trade. At all events, after a few years of trial the syndicate system was abandoned and each house resumed the old practice of buying independently and for its own particular custom.

This was before the days of department stores; it was also before the days of general diffusion of the latest fashions. In the various sections of the country there were distinctive tastes, distinctive wants, apparently distinctive needs, to be catered to and supplied. These lines have been all but wiped out within a generation, and it is, consequently, impossible to form conclusions from the experiences of a nineteenth century syndicate that would be applicable to these times of cooperative endeavor and concentrated energy.

WHEN it is considered that President-elect Wilson has been compelled to take his prospective official family appointees into his confidence, it will be seen that the secret is doing pretty well. The interesting thing to know would be how the prospective cabinet appointees keep the secret from their families.

EMPLOYEES of one of the great railway systems of the United States have been forbidden to address patrons or passengers familiarly. The traction companies may take a hint from this and forbid the substitution of "lady" for "madam" by their conductors.

### College Girls in Business

ALL unconsciously, perhaps, a popular mental reservation exists as to the relationship of the college girl to the world of activity, achievement, of barter and trade, of everyday business. That is, there is still a lingering doubt in the popular thought as to whether it is exactly the right thing for a girl equipped with a college education to accept commercial employment. That this doubt has found lodgment in the college girl's consciousness to any great extent in recent years it would be pretty difficult to say; what is actually known, however, is that the college girl of the period who is looking for a career is not troubled by it. At a recent meeting of the Vassar Alumnae Association in New York city, in connection with a play to be given by the class of 1912, it developed that four members of that class are employed by one large department store. This has led to inquiry, with the result that college girls, or college-bred women, have been found holding positions of varying grades of responsibility in various merchandising and manufacturing establishments. In some places they are mere learners; in some they have become managers. The long and short of this is that they are taking their places as college men do, and that they recognize, as college men in business must, that advancement comes through merit.

But the college girls in business have made another and a more important discovery, namely that commercial employment demands of them the constant remembrance, not forgetfulness, of all they have learned in the class room; that, instead of running to waste, the knowledge they have acquired from textbooks and lectures is helpful, from the beginning, and that advancement makes it indispensable.

College men had to go through the same experience, had to overcome the same prejudices, had to make the same discoveries, principal among them being the belief on the one hand that the college-bred demeaned themselves by going into business, on the other hand, that a college training unfitted them for business. College men have survived all this, and succeeded in all the vocations open to humanity in this age. College women are also surviving alleged handicaps and are succeeding. There is nothing really remarkable about this; it would be astonishing if the fact were otherwise.

### Cooperation Not Combination

AS PRINCE KATSURA sets about his difficult task of leading the new constitutional reform party and at the same time acting as head of the new cabinet and meeting the attacks of his critics on all sides, he must realize that some of his difficulties are due to too-long-delayed concessions to the democracy of the age. If the lid is clamped down on the boiling pot, there is likely to be an explosion. Men and parties today that are most insistent on assertion of constitutional rights and broader trust of the people acting through the Diet, and that are demanding an end of clanism and bureaucracy, would be the first to admit that statesmen who, a generation ago, carried the nation from a feudal to a modern type of government were justified in not making the transition abrupt.

On the other hand, present champions of overthrow of the military regime and resort to responsible party government may well claim that a plan of gradual adaptation of the organic law to the demands of the time has not been sufficiently in the thought of the rulers. Power has been concentrated too largely in the hands of a few. The throne and the government have become too much identified in policy. The Diet has been dealt with far too summarily to have any real weight in government. Opportunity for initiative and freedom of experiment have been denied to public officials. University professors and journalists have been overawed and forced to curb their utterances. Venality in the electorate has been encouraged by office-seeking candidates who were in sympathy with the dominant clans and factions. There has been distrust of the capacity of the people to fit themselves to rule themselves, and an assumption that the feudal ideal must be kept even though feudal forms had passed. The effort to train democrats to work a democracy under a constitutional and also monarchical form of government never has been made, and will not be made now save by compulsion of circumstances.

Nevertheless history has been making during the past three months. Sentiments have been uttered in the press and from the platform that indicate a new era when no tradition will go unchallenged and constitutionalism be something other than a form.

NOTWITHSTANDING all recent judicial decisions on the subject the manner in which a neighbor's hens should be treated depends entirely upon the neighbor.

FORTUNATE is the cause that enlists as an ally the federated women's clubs of America. They at once align as workers a group of persons having leisure, intelligence, enthusiasm and often wealth, who not only can think straight and feel right persistently, but also can organize and carry on propaganda work with despatch and strategy. Blucher was not more welcome to Wellington at Waterloo than the cohorts of American women have been to many a reform movement in the cause of conservation during the past two decades. The Boston mass meeting tomorrow evening in behalf of arbitration and against militarism will be the first formal response of the state federation to the call of the national federation for aggressive action of women in behalf of the cause of peace. The announced speakers happen to be men, but the movement thus inaugurated has back of it forces of femininity that, once marshaled on a national scale, will make parties and federal officials take notice. The generation of women whose memories go back to the days of the civil war is against recurrence, in international combat, of the drain upon the nation which that great struggle involved; and the later generation of women, with its thought set on effecting changes of the economic and social status of women and children, if for no other reason, must oppose the ever mounting cost of armament, of the standing army and navy and the pension systems that go with militarism even in its most negative form. The society of tomorrow, as most women conceive it, is to spend its capital and its income on far better forms of state insurance than construction of battleships and maintenance of armed hosts.

IT SEEMS entirely appropriate that after so much discussion of outgo there should now be much discussion of income.

THE federal supreme court has recently heard arguments in a case arising from recent legislation by Congress which the complainants who are journalists consider inquisitorial and unconstitutional because compelling publicity on matters hitherto deemed private. Whatever the verdict of the court may be, we do not expect any lessening of the demand for considerable more publicity about the financing and editing of newspapers than they have been wont to give either to the public or to government officials. There is no reason in the nature of things why journalism should be exempt from the influences which are forcing many forms of activity, previously individualistic in method and ideal, to come under stricter social supervision. The claim of exemption will not hold in this field any more than in others, and should not. For the power of journalism is too great now to be left uncontrolled. Reverence for its rights no longer will estop insistence on its duties, one of which is candor as to its motives, actual as well as nominal.

Hence it is not surprising that legislative action by states as well as by the nation should be proposed, in bills similar to that recently introduced in the General Court of Massachusetts. The Monitor does not expect to see Massachusetts publishing a state paper after the fashion of Los Angeles' municipal journal. Nor does it believe that the Legislature is likely at this session to order appointment of a commission to investigate journalistic conditions in the state. But it does expect that from this time on journalists are likely to face the alternative of state action if they do not deal justly with the public, if they allow themselves to be used for narrow and selfish ends, or if they suppress or color news coming to them. Public opinion is crystallizing certain ethical judgments upon editors, publishers and journalists that prostitute their high calling for sordid ends; and this same public opinion, if provoked sufficiently, will, we believe, create new statutory restrictions in order definitely to give protection against licentious writers and fraudulent advertisers who are foes of society. This constructive tendency is apparent, despite all the ridicule or attack heaped upon the proposition by journals that make a fetish of "liberty of the press" and bow down before it.

### Japan and Democracy

### Women Against War

### Journalism and the State